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China Report

AGRICULTURE



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4 May 1984

CHINA REPORT

AGRICULTURE

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THEORY, PRACTICE OF RURAL RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM DISCUSSED

HK200224 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 15, 9 Apr 84 pp 27-29

[Article by Fang Tao: "Rural Responsibility System in Theory and Practice"]

[Text] Recently a national meeting in Hubei Province, attended by scholars and leading cadres and members of agricultural commissions and economic and agricultural economic associations, discussed the theory of the production responsibility system in the countryside.

The popularization and development of the responsibility system, based on contracted households, has given rise in the last few years to many new things, including some theoretical problems which need further study, such as, will the appearance of specialized households in great numbers weaken the socialist nature of the rural economy, and are the dividends earned by combined economic operations run by the peasants exploitative?

The majority of participants held that specialized households fall into two categories, contracted households and self-managing households. They agreed that since the land and other basic means of production contracted by the specialized households remain part of the collective economy and the households must hand over part of their yield to the collective economic units, the contracted households are not divorced from the original collective economic system, they are simply a form of management of the collective economy and are of a socialist nature. Self-managing households own the means of production and their own output. They are a form of the private economy under the socialist system.

Some participants expressed the following opinions:

(1) It is necessary to analyze China's rural economic situation according to the Marxist-Leninist theory on the transition period. Lenin regarded the realization of socialism as the course in which the old is replaced by the new; this course has both socialist and nonsocialist factors. Self-managing households are a form of the private economy allowed by law to exist as a complement to socialist public ownership. Some pointed out that if the contracted households failed to plant their crops, use farm machines, buy and manage large farm machines and water conservation facilities under a unified plan, they would act as a private economy, even if the contracted land belongs to the collective.

So long as these households persist in doing these things under a unified plan they will remain a form of the collective economy.

(2) The nature of the specialized households is connected closely with politics, economics, law and other social factors. With sound legislation, reasonable tax laws and better social management, specialized households, both contracted and self-managing, and integrated economic operations can play up their strong points while avoiding their weak points, and be helpful to socialism, and maintain their socialist nature. But bad social management and unreasonable distribution of benefits will cause the appearance of a capitalist tendency in the management of the contracted households and the combined operations.

[HK200226] It is necessary to place importance on the study of the new problems which have cropped up in the countryside. For instance, while many peasants have earned much more money and prospered by making great contributions to the state, other people who have contributed smaller amounts are also getting a lot of money. Apart from an unreasonable parity between the prices of goods, there is an imbalance between the labor the specialized households engaged in and the income they earned for their labor. This should be readjusted and egalitarianism should not be allowed in practice. The specialized households use more conveniences provided by the society than other ordinary peasants, such as transportation and communication facilities and loans. So it is reasonable for the society to take away part of their income.

The participants held that the new combined economic operations in rural areas are of a socialist nature. But these operations are in a state of flux and it would be wrong to say that all their actions are of a socialist nature. For instance, the dividends earned by combined economic operations are an issue connected to the nature of these operations that requires conscientious study. The participants discussed two aspects of it:

(1) The problem of shares in the combined operations. Some people invest property or money while others invest their labor. All these forms of investment are socialist. But there are some people who invest nothing but get a dividend. This is nonsocialist, a result of feudal privilege, and is forbidden to exist.

Also the amounts invested by each member influences the nature of the operation. Everyone can invest equally; or some members may invest a little more than others; or some may invest a lot more than others. The participants held that the more some members invest compared with other members, the more the socialist nature of the combined operation will be weakened.

The participants held that this contradiction in the structure of the shares can be solved by a "comprehensive" method of shareholding, something worth studying. It would mean people with money would contribute cash while others would contribute materials, skills or labor. All these materials, skills and labor can be converted into shares according to the Marxist theory of abstract labor. This practice would maintain a socialist nature in the combined economic operations.

(2) The problem concerning dividends: No definite method of distributing benefits under the socialist system can be found in the classic works. Engels and Lenin suggested that cooperatives distribute their benefits according to the land, money and labor invested by the peasants. Today to give out dividends in rural areas is to encourage the peasants to invest more in production. It is different from capitalist shareholding, quite different in the use of the investments and in the nature of dividends.

The distribution of dividends is not done according to labor. First, the dividend for a share acquired through labor is not the income of labor, therefore it is not exploitative. The dividend, which is a little higher than the interest paid by the bank, is allowable. But if a dividend is too high, its nature will be nonsocialist. Second, income from exploitation converted into dividends is exploitative and it has vestiges of the old society. Therefore it is necessary to uphold the principle of distribution according to work.

CSO: 4020/107

BEIJING REVIEW DISCUSSES 'CIVILIZED VILLAGES'

HK060530 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 13, 26 Mar 84 pp 4, 5

["Notes From the Editors" column by political editor An Zhiguo: "Building More 'Civ'lized Villages'"]

[Text] Two years ago, 76 villages in coastal Dongtai County in east China's Jiangsu Province launched a movement to improve their cultural facilities and social order while increasing production. Since then, 56 of them have been without any theft, gambling, fights and feudal superstition.

Villages in some other parts of the country are also being built into hamlets where much has been achieved in building socialist civilization, both material and ethical. Hence the term "civilized villages." This is a new thing. In northeast China's Heilongjiang Province, 9,420 production brigades are involved in the movement, accounting for 67 percent of the total in the province. Of them, about 1,000 have achieved remarkable progress and thus been cited as "civilized villages" by authorities at or above the county level.

To build villages and other units with socialist culture and ethics as well as good production records has been listed as one of the goals of the third annual "socialist ethics month." (Since 1982, China has designated March as the "socialist ethics month.")

In recent years, China's countryside has adopted a contract system which links remuneration with output and is mainly based on household management. This has enhanced the peasants' enthusiasm for production. As a result, agricultural production has developed rapidly and the living standards of the peasants have improved accordingly.

However, the peasants' cultural life in many rural areas is still at a rather low level, and the environmental sanitation remains to be improved. In some places, due to the influence of decadent capitalist and feudal ideas in particular, the social order is poor. There is much crime, gambling and feudal superstition. The peasants earnestly hope to change the situation. The movement to build "civilized villages" is designed to meet their demand and help them improve their material and cultural life.

The movement to build "civilized villages" is rich and varied in content. Its characteristics in various places differ. However, they can be summarized as follows:

1) Ideological education. The purpose of this is to strengthen the peasants' collectivist spirit and their love for the socialist motherland and help them correctly handle the relationship between the state, the collective and the individual. Education in materialism is conducted in order to do away with feudal superstition. Communist morality education is aimed at helping them foster social unity and friendship, make it a pleasure to help others, and show respect for the old and love for the young.

2) Strengthening democracy and the legal system. This means to draw up village rules according to state policies and decrees and in light of the local conditions, to carry out democratic management, to struggle against words and deeds which are harmful to the social security, and to work hard in preventing crime and helping delinquents mend their ways.

3) Cultural development. This means to make efforts to popularize primary school education, to develop secondary school education, to wipe out illiteracy among the young and middle-aged, and to set up kindergartens in villages where conditions permit. In commune (township) seats and densely populated towns, cultural centres which include cinemas, libraries, popular science rooms, TV rooms, recreation rooms, sports grounds, broadcasting stations and billboards will be gradually built. It is also necessary to raise the people's consciousness in family planning.

4) Improving environmental sanitation. This means to improve the sanitary conditions of the environment and make rural courtyards and villages spic and span, to prevent diseases and build up people's health, and to grow more trees and flowers to green and beautify the rural villages and towns.

5) Developing production. This means to improve the responsibility system in production, to further develop agricultural production and to continuously raise the living standards of the peasants.

The experience of building "civilized villages" in the rural areas has been quickly spread to the cities. In some cities, a movement has been launched to build civilized factories, department stores, schools, neighborhoods and theaters. For instance, people in 707 residential areas in Tianjin (accounting for 38.1 percent of the total) have now begun to build civilized neighborhoods.

One of the strategic goals of China's socialist construction is to achieve a high level of socialist ethics, while enhancing the material wealth of society. Building "civilized villages" and other civilized units is a good way to realize this goal. When every grassroots organization becomes a civilized unit, the goal of enhancing the material and cultural aspects of civilization will be realized in the whole society.

CPC CIRCULAR ON BUILDING CIVILIZED VILLAGES

OW030459 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1156 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--The General Office of the CPC Central Committee, while transmitting a "Summary of a National Forum on the Building of Civilized Villages (Towns)," issued a circular in the hope that all localities will carry out activities in a well-guided and systematic way to build civilized villages and towns according to their local conditions.

The circular says: The CPC Central Committee Secretariat points out that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the agricultural front has taken the lead in freeing itself from a long stagnation and bringing about a new situation in socialist agriculture. Building civilized villages is an inevitable outcome of an urgent demand for the enrichment of spiritual life after instituting various forms of an output-related system of contracted responsibilities, a considerable readjustment of production relations, and a rapid development of the productive forces in the countryside. It is another great creation by hundreds of millions of peasants under the party's leadership. The circular says: Conducting activities to build civilized villages is of great significance for carrying out in an all-round way the strategic tasks set by the 12th Party eongress, implementing the party's principles and policies in the rural areas, simultaneously building a material and a spiritual civilization, further consolidating and developing the new agricultural situation, building a new socialist countryside with distinctive Chinese characteristics, and training new-type, disciplined peasants with ideals, morality, and culture.

The circular says: Building civilized villages is a new development in strengthening and improving ideological and political work in the countryside under new historical conditions. By doing a good job in building civilized villages, it will be possible to enliven the party's ideological and political work in the countryside, to raise the political consciousness of the broad masses of peasants, to increase their ability to discern and resist the ideological influence of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes, to give an impetus to the building of spiritual civilization as a whole, and to promote the building of material civilization. The circular calls for leading bodies in all localities to make the work of building civilized villages an important item on their agendas and to lead hundreds of millions of peasants in vigorously building civilized villages.

The General Office of the CPC Central Committee stressed in the circular: The principles for the conduct of activities in building civilized villages are positive leadership, warm support, steady development, and an emphasis on actual results. The circular says: As far as ideological education is concerned, all localities should strengthen the ideological and political education of peasants so that the broad masses of peasants will ardently love the party, the motherland, and socialism and so that new morality and new habits will become practice in the vast countryside. In cultural facilities, the features of villages, and the improvement of public welfare, it is necessary to do what is possible; under no circumstances should unreasonable burdens be increased on peasants. Building civilized villages is a process of gradual development from a specific point to a general area and a process of gradual perfection from a lower to a higher standard; we should not rush headlong into the mass action, nor should we "demand uniformity in all localities." All localities should proceed from reality, make plans according to local conditions, give specific guidance, and advance step by step and in a down-to-earth manner.

The circular points out: While working for a high level of material civilization, we must strive to build a high level of spiritual civilization. This is a matter of strategic principle in building socialism. Adherence to this principle has a bearing on the rise or decline, success or failure, of socialism. The circular expresses this belief: As long as party committees at all levels attach importance to the building of civilized villages, rely closely on the masses to do this work meticulously according to their wishes, and sum up and exchange experiences in good time, the building of civilized villages will certainly develop in the correct direction and the building of material and spiritual civilization in the countryside will surely develop in a more coordinated way. This will further develop the excellent situation in the rural areas.

The CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department and the Rural Policy Research Office of the CPC Central Committee secretariat jointly held a national forum on the building of civilized villages (towns) in Suzhou city, Jiangsu Province, from 27 October to 5 November 1983. The "Summary of the National Forum on the Building of Civilized Villages (Towns)" consists of three parts. The first part deals primarily with the historical inevitability of developing activities in building civilized villages (towns) as well as the great significance of building a new socialist countryside with distinctive Chinese features. The second part sets forth the general requirements and objective for the future building of civilized villages, which call for carrying out in an all-round way the general task set by the 12th Party Congress for the rural areas: making conscientious efforts to strengthen ideological education and cultural development, to develop democracy, to promote morality and to improve the appearances of villages and public welfare; building a material and a spiritual civilization at the same time; gradually training the broad masses of peasants into a generation of new-type, disciplined peasants with ideals, morality, and culture; and building our countryside into a new socialist modern countryside with a high level of civilization and democracy. The third part deals with the initial experiences of various localities in

in building civilized villages. Acting on instruction from the CPC Central Committee secretariat, the General Office of the CPC Central Committee recently transmitted the "summary" to various provincial, municipal, and autonomous regional party committees, the party organizations of various PLA units, CPC Central Committee departments, party organizations of various state organs, and party organizations of various mass organizations.

CSO: 4007/132

BRIEFS

VOCATIONAL TEXTBOOKS FOR PEASANTS--Beijing, April 21 (XINHUA)--A set of 53 vocational and technical textbooks for peasants are now being compiled jointly by the Ministry of Agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries and the Ministry of Education. First will be 26 books on crop planting and animal husbandry. All subjects except for aquatic production are divided into primary and intermediate levels. The primary level books will provide material for 500 study hours suitable for young peasants with junior middle or primary school education, while the intermediate level which covers 1,000 study hours is intended for those with junior or senior middle school education. The books on crop planting and animal husbandry will be published by the agricultural press in the third quarter of this year. Twenty-seven books on aquatic production and agricultural machinery will be ready for publication in the second half of this year. This is the first attempt by the people's government to compile a unified set of textbooks on agricultural subjects to meet the growing need for science in rural areas. Ever since the production responsibility system in farming was introduced, peasants have realized that diligence and experience alone are not enough. In order to procure high yields, they must know scientific methods of farming and management. The books will not be expensive, ranging from 50 fen (about 25 U.S. cents) to about two yuan (about \$1.00). They will be distributed nationally through China's largest distributing channel, the XINHUA bookstore. [Text] [OW220748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0640 GMT 21 Apr 84]

CSO: 4020/107

BUMPER HARVESTS REPORTED IN THREE PROVINCES

Beijing BAN YUE TAN /SEMIMONTHLY TALKS/ in Chinese No 22, 25 Nov 84 pp 3-8

/Article: "Reports From Three Grain-producing Provinces"/

/Text/ Editor's note: We have in our agriculture once again the scene of a rich harvest year. It is estimated that our total grain output will represent an increase of more than three percent over last year, which was one of a big rich harvest. Happy reports continue to come forth; the situation is most heartening. Following "The Three Northeastern Provinces Are Pleased with Their Abundant Harvest" published in our last issue, we publish here in this issue "Reports from Three Grain-producing Provinces" in order to introduce to our readers the situation and characteristics of agricultural production in Sichuan, Henan and Jiangxi.

Sichuan is our largest agricultural province; its total grain output makes up more than 10 percent of the country's. Henan is our major grain-producing province; among others its wheat output ranks first in the country. Jiangxi is a principal area of our rice production, in which the Boyang Lake region is one of the 13 commercial-grain production bases developed under the national plan. Thus the production of rice in Sichuan, Henan and Jiangxi occupies a pivotal position in the country's agriculture. Reports on the rich harvest from these three provinces enable us to see further the success of the party's countryside policies and the creative labor of the vast ranks of our peasants.

Sichuan: Happy Reports For 7 Successive Years

Our largest agricultural province--Sichuan--on the basis of six rich harvest years, has once again passed on a victorious report this year. The province's grain production amounts to 76.7 billion jin, an increase of 2 billion jin over that of last year, a year of a big rich harvest. While the acreage for cotton has been reduced somewhat according to plan, its total output somehow has increased by 106,000 bales over that of last year. Fruits, peanuts, tea, cocoons and cattle, fowl, eggs and milk all enjoy a rich harvest.

One of the important factors for a succession of 7 years of rich harvests in Sichuan's agriculture is the fact that the various localities proceed from reality, rationally readjust their respective structures of agriculture, give full play to their local strong points and develop their production in a manner that suits their local conditions.

Sichuan's natural conditions such as climate and soil are suitable for the planting of intermediate rice; this is an area of great superiority. But under the influence of the "leftist" mistakes of the past, it was rigidly prescribed that "double-crop rice," which does not accord with actual conditions, be universally planted or that winter paddies be drained at random, with dry-season grains planted therein. The result was a great reduction in grain production. Up to 1976, the province's total output amounted to merely 50.8 billion jin, and it was forced to import grains from other provinces. Since 1977, especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the various localities gradually readjusted the structure of their agricultural production and won rich harvests for 6 successive years. Last winter and this spring, the various localities have been riding on the crest of their triumph to press forward, giving full scope to Sichuan's strong point of being most suitable for planting intermediate rice, relevantly expanding the province's acreage of winter paddies, conserving much winter water and thereby making it possible for the intermediate rice planting acreage to reach more than 45.7 million mu, an increase of 930,000 mu over that of last year; the acreage for sowing corn, in the meantime, was reduced. In thus mainly tackling intermediate rice, the various localities also promoted the steady-yielding and high-yielding fine species of hybrid rice, expanding the acreage of this hybrid rice planting to more than 20 million mu, representing an increase of 25 percent over that of last year and making up 44 percent of all intermediate rice acreage. Meanwhile, the whole province trained more than 5 million persons/times of technical personnel in agriculture, rural cadres and exemplary households in science and technology, making it possible for advanced technologies in agriculture to become generally adopted. The province's intermediate rice production reached more than 37 billion jin, an increase of 2.25 billion jin over that of last year.

In the Sichuan basin, sunshine is limited, the temperature is low in the spring, rainfall is plentiful in the autumn and many places are not suitable for the planting of cotton. But, for many years cotton-planting tasks have been indiscriminately assigned downward from one level to another, according to the state plan, in the nature of a directive. Cotton was planted in certain places which are not suited for it and the various localities took this as a burden. Last year, the provincial government, through investigation and study, adhered to the policy of proceeding from reality in all cases and formulated an overall cotton-planting plan suitable to Sichuan's actual conditions; after approval by the State Council, the acreage of the province's cotton fields was reduced from more than 3.5 million mu to 2.05 million mu. Because the plan basically accorded with reality, and field management was also strengthened, a rich dual harvest in both cotton and grains was thus achieved.

Certain exploratory production projects initiated in recent years have now already shown their fine results this year. The province's pears, peaches, apples and oranges all enjoy a rich harvest this year; one of the reasons is

that production in the new productive regions has increased dramatically. In the two areas of Leshan and Neijiang, yearly orange production totaled only more than 100,000 dan. Around the time of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, these areas carried out an investigation of their natural resources and soil as well as fertilizer resources and, taking into consideration the data resulting from their investigation, proceeded to plant fancy oranges and red tangerines in places where grain production had been low, in marginally arable areas and in the "four-margin" areas (field margin, hillside, ditch margin and roadside), where they are suited to their natural characteristics; this has resulted in the development of a large base for planting fruit trees. This year, fruit trees that will begin to produce number more than 5 million. The orange and tangerine production of both these regions increased more than 150 percent over that of last year.

The areas of Sichuan's hilly districts and half-agricultural and half-cattle-raising districts are vast; in recent years both cattle raising and forestry have undergone rather speedy development. The output value of the province's cattle-raising industry may reach more than 5 billion yuan, an increase of four percent over that of last year. The total production of pork, beef and lamb may reach more than 4.1 billion jin; milk products, more than 350 million jin; and fowl and eggs, 460 million jin--an increase, respectively, of 5, 10 and 8 percent over that of last year.

Although Sichuan's agricultural situation this year is already good, its potential for increasing production remains great. The key lies in the guiding ideology of the leaders of various localities being shifted from a self-sufficient and semiself-sufficient economy to the development of a commodity economy. Efforts must be made in implementing established policies and science and technology and management programs and in energetically adhering to the principle of developing production in a manner suited to local conditions, so as to accelerate the speed of agricultural development and achieve even greater economic results.

Henan: "Three Breakthroughs" Realized in Grain Production

This is the 5th year in which Henan's agriculture has enjoyed rich harvest. Agricultural production has scored an overall abundant harvest, and the "three breakthroughs" have appeared in grain production: the breakthrough of total yearly grain production beyond 50 billion jin to reach 55.93 billion, an increase of 14 billion over that of 1978; the breakthrough of this year's production increase over that of last year beyond 10 billion jin to reach 11.6 billion; and the breakthrough of the yearly amount of grain purchases beyond 10 billion jin. Cotton, oil, tobacco, etc. also enjoy an abundant harvest.

A conspicuous characteristic of Henan's grain production is the amount of its summer grain production being greater than that of its autumn grain production. The total wheat output is 3.6 billion jin greater than its autumn grains; thus wheat has come to occupy the predominant position among its grains. One season of wheat production thus has sufficed to meet the whole year's state-purchase quota, and one season's wheat production has sufficed to assure foodgrains for the whole year on the part of the vast ranks of commune members. The emergence

of this new characteristic is determined by the fact that Henan possesses singularly endowed natural conditions and by the urgent needs of the state and the peasants. Henan is situated geographically in the central plain; it falls in the intermediate region from the subtropical to the temperate zone in terms of climate. In the autumn its epidemics become naturally frequent, and its production of autumn grains is thus low and also unstable. In the summer, both rainfall and sunshine are plentiful, natural disasters are few and thus the climate both is suitable for wheat growth and assures steady production and a full harvest. However, in the past wheat acreage made up more than half of the province's foodgrain acreage, but its production made up merely 43 percent of the province total foodgrain output. Individual foodgrain allocation for each commune member amounts to only a few tens of catties; in the case of the best allotments, it still is limited to around 200 jin. This regular yearround food mainly consists of rough grains and sweet potatoes. Each year, when the state wishes to purchase some more wheat, the peasants find it unbearable; if the state should purchase any less, there would not be enough to guarantee fine grains for the nonagricultural population. After 1978, Henan Province began to proceed from reality and settle on the strategic idea of using wheat to spur on the overall development of agriculture; it grasped wheat as a big strong point and gradually readjusted its crop deployment. The acreage for wheat thus expanded from 57 million mu to over 70 million mu.

In order to improve the output of wheat, Henan's scientific and technical personnel, in coordination with the relevant departments, divided the province's wheat production into 10 different ecological districts and formulated a technical format for production for each ecological district. This changed the past practice of "doing the same thing for all" by invariably applying plenty of water, plenty of fertilizers and plenty of seeds for sowing and resorted, instead, to differentiated guidance. This technique of scientific research was applied merely in 11 key counties and 172 1,000-mu demonstration districts; it already sufficed to increase wheat production by 1.36 billion jin, with the cost of each jin of wheat reduced by 2 fen, and economic results conspicuously improved.

The rich harvest of wheat served to solve the situation of the shortage in both purchase and sale of summer grains for many years and satisfied the demand for the peasants to consume fine grains. The peasants excitedly exclaimed: "During which dynasty and in which generation in our history did the state ever let us peasants eat white mantous all year along? It has become possible only under socialism today."

The rich harvest of wheat also created beneficial conditions for the development of diversification and the increase in the commune members' income. The increase in acreage for planting wheat prepared the land for the implementation of cotton-after-wheat coordinated planting in the autumn and also won some time for cotton planting. After the harvest of wheat, late-autumn planting acreage was also increased by more than 10 million mu. Autumn crops of past years were turned into foodgrains; at the same time, because the portion of the autumn grain harvest now used as foodgrains has greatly decreased, it created conditions for the cattle-raising and the food-processing industry. This way, summer grains, autumn grains, and other crops and agriculture and the cattle-raising industry

all promoted each other, and there thus appeared a situation of overall progress; the output of both autumn grains and cotton this year attained the highest record in history. The total output of oil products increased by 560 million jin over that of 1978. With autumn grains as feed, more than 1.3 million head of large cattle have been developed. Agriculture as a whole has achieved a rich harvest; the peasants' income has conspicuously increased. According to sample statistics, the peasant's average net income per person in this province this year will reach 278 yuan, an increase of 1.65 times that of 1978. The peasants gleefully said: "We grasp grains in summer and grasp money in the autumn; we eat white mantous and we spend money from diversification."

The increase by a large margin in production in the medium and low production areas has been another characteristic of agricultural production this year. Henan Province has altogether 72 medium and low production counties; this arable land area makes up 71 percent of the province's total, and their grain production makes up 60 percent. The conditions for production in these counties are less satisfactory, but their resources are rich, their land vast, their population scarce and their potential great. Henan Province established a leadership group for transforming the medium and low production counties and formulated its plans and measures for transformation. For 5 years, the province concentrated more than 80 percent of its total investment to build anew and transform the small chemical fertilizer plants of various counties, carried out a general survey of the soil, started up irrigation projects for the fields, changed the conditions for production and achieved conspicuous results. This year, the grain production of these medium and low production counties has already made up more than 75 percent of the province's total. There are 27 counties where wheat production increased by more than 100 million jin. Among them the "bottom-of-the-pot county," Taikang County, has doubled its production in both production in both summer grains and autumn grains.

Jiangxi: High Yield Won in a Year of Grave Calamities

This year is one in which Jiangxi Province faced grave calamities. Yet because a rich harvest in a late crop of rice has been won, this crop, according to estimates, will increase by more than 1 billion jin. This way, total foodgrain output for the year will reach 28.5 billion jin, still exceeding that of last year, which was one of the highest in terms of yearly production, and hence creating the highest ever in the province's history. When speaking of this year's rich harvest in agriculture, leading comrades of the provincial party committee have provided a succinct statement: "This is really rather hard to come by; it is a fine situation produced through the common struggle by our cadres and masses!"

The area for the late crop of rice in Jiangxi measures altogether more than 20 million mu. According to the experiences of various localities, the number of healthy grains of rice, the rate of their fruition and their per-1,000-grain weight of this year's late rice crop are all rare compared to past years. In the lake-shore plain of the Boyang Lake, which is reputed to be Jiangxi's "granary," the rich harvest of this late crop of rice has resulted in a great shortage of rice-drying grounds. Thus, the surfaces of dams and tractor road shoulders have all been turned into rice-drying grounds covered with layers of golden rice. Male or female, old or young, all joined hands in the harvesting

and drying tasks, with happy laughters and chatters echoing everywhere. In the face of such a pleasing scene of rich harvest, who would have believed that just a few months ago this vast fertile land was still covered by choppy waters?

Looking back, Jiangxi in the first half of the year may be said to have suffered multiple calamities. Throughout the province, wind, hail and floods played havoc continuously during the spring and summer. Most seriously, at a time when the early crop of rice was just about to ripen and foodgrains were just about to be harvested, torrential rain fell along the northern Jiangxi region for a sustained period. The highest flood level since liberation appeared in the Jiangxi section of the Chang Jiang and Boyang Lake, and a particularly huge flood inundated more than 4.6 million mu of farmland along the banks of the river and the shores of the lake, causing tremendous damage to the early rice crop. Because of this disaster, the province's early rice crop suffered some 2 billion jin of damage. In the face of this disaster, the State Council and other concerned circles provided Jiangxi with great assistance in terms of financial and material resources. The Jiangxi CPC provincial committee and the provincial people's government called upon the vast ranks of the rural cadres and masses throughout the province to refrain from losing courage in the face of the disaster, to establish their confidence in resisting it effectively and to strive hard to seek compensation in the late rice crop for the loss in the early one so as to succeed in preventing a decrease in the year's foodgrain production and a reduction in contributions to the state.

Under the call and organization of the provincial party committee and provincial government, from the calamity-stricken areas to the calamity-free areas and through mass discussions, the following general situation was made clear: Jiangxi is one of the provinces which submit net crop harvests to the state in fairly heavy proportions. In the past it supplied to the state each year almost 1 billion jin of foodgrains. Today, when the state is engaged in carrying out the "four modernizations" and just about to put forward the proposal to concentrate financial and material resources in order to assure key projects of construction, Jiangxi must not reduce its contributions to the state, having already asked for assistance from the state because of the disaster. This concept of the overall situation and of the whole body politic began to stimulate people and become the momentum with which they were to overcome the calamities and strive for a rich foodgrain harvest for the entire year. Thus they launched all they had into the effort by rush-planting the late rice crop and doing their best to carry forward the struggle to plant more and hence harvest more of the late rice crop. Along the calamity-stricken areas of the river banks and lake shores, they put forward the slogan "struggle for time from heaven, and struggle for yield from earth," and almost day and night, wherever the flood retreated, people also rush-planted the late rice crop right away. Many cadres and commune members started to have red eyes, their hands and feet became soaked in the mire-filled fields where the flood had retreated until their skin began to peel but they still continued to rush forward with the seasonal changes. In the past, there were always those who worried that after the joint-production contractual responsibility system is put into practice, the commune members will simply look after their own respective interests. Actually, just as the commune members have been saying: "Without eating from the common pot, we still belong to the same family." Not only in the collectives of the calamity-stricken areas

but also between the calamity-stricken and calamity-free areas too, this spirit has shone forth with moving brilliance. Of all production brigades and communes and even among commune members and masses of whole counties next to the calamity-stricken areas, every household took the initiative to shoulder the tasks of seed selection, sprout-fostering and sprout-supplying for the calamity-stricken areas; they sent trucks and boats to bring the sprouts to those areas.

In order to win a high yield in this late rice crop, the various localities also made up their minds to handle several renovative measures decisively in response to the weakness of meager returns for such a late rice crop in years past. One was to grasp basic fertilizers by generally resorting to having the rice stalks returned to the paddies for such a purpose. Another was to make it a uniform practice to resort to seed improvement; the new high-yield species of rice for the late crop were used in more than half of the whole province's acreage for the late rice crop. A third was to pay conscientiously attention to disease and pest prevention. After autumn this year, the temperature has been high, and this has been a condition advantageous to late rice growth, although pests like the rice hoppers also multiplied fast. Because forecasts and reports in this regard have been timely and accurate, and the two segments of agriculture and commerce likewise coordinated with each other closely, sufficient pesticides of high effect and low toxicity were allocated to the masses and put to use for timely prevention and treatment. The upshot was that while the pests seemed numerous, no harm resulted. This, too, has been a rare phenomenon seldom witnessed in previous years.

9255

CSO: 4007/84

BRIEFS

GRAIN PRODUCTION UP--Beijing April 13 (XINHUA)--Fifty county-based grain production centers in eight provinces delivered and sold 11.85 million tons of grain to the state last year, one-eighth of China's total grain collection and purchases. The figure also represented a 43 percent increase over 1982, according to a conference called by the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery. The 50 counties and municipalities, only two percent of the nation's total, harvested 27.3 million tons of grain in 1983, seven percent of China's total, the conference was told. The figure represented an 18 percent rise over 1982. Output value of the centers' agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries also rose 22 percent to 15.9 billion yuan (about 7.95 billion U.S. dollars) last year. They achieved much faster increases in grain output and agricultural output value than the average rates recorded nationwide. The central and local governments invested 168 million yuan in the counties and municipalities last year to build small water control projects and spread agrotechnology and fine crop strains. As a result, the areas extended and improved their irrigation area by 373,000 hectares, built 170,000 square meters of seed storehouses and grain sunning yards, bought 6,640 insecticide sprayers and controlled crop pests and diseases on 1.33 million hectares. [Text] [OW130839 Beijing XINHUA in English 0802 GMT 13 Apr 84]

CSO: 4020/107

ANHUI PROVINCE INCREASES SPRING PRODUCTION

OW230029 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Excerpts] According to a report by this station, an extensive upsurge in spring production has emerged across our province from south to north, under the inspiration of the party Central Committee's No 1 Document of this year. Since the beginning of the year, the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government have, in compliance with the central authorities' No 1 Document, further relaxed policies, and formulated a series of documents on promoting rural commodity production and enlivening the circulation of agricultural and sideline products, thereby greatly arousing the enthusiasm of the cadres and masses in the rural areas. Therefore, spring production was generally grasped at an earlier date, and in a more solid way than in the past.

Currently, the main part of the province's 16 million mu of fields for spring and pre-winter crops has been ploughed once, and spring farming has begun in Huaibei, and in the northern part of the mountainous areas. Field tasks have started in the 12 million mu of early rice seedling beds, with sufficient seedlings prepared for spring crops at an average of over 30 jin per mu, of which 80 percent are fine strains.

Because of the extensive drought in Huaibei, and the waterlogging in Huainan and areas along the Chang Jiang last winter and this spring, the seedlings of the province's 39.57 million mu of over-wintering crops have not, generally and relatively, grown well. The various areas have attached great importance to this problem. By mid-March, over 1.3 million people had been mobilized in the Huaibei area to engage in spring irrigation, and over 3 million mu of wheat had been irrigated. The masses in areas south of the Huai He and along the Chang Jiang have positively carried out ditch cleaning, the prevention of waterlogging and the draining of waterlogged areas. Additional fertilizers have been added to more than 30 million mu of wheat throughout the province, accounting for over 90 percent of the arable acreage.

Currently, more than 13,000 peasant households in the province have signed contracts for afforestation of a total of over 2 million mu of barren mountain-land, showing a three-fold increase in contracted acreage compared with that in the corresponding period last year. More than 40,000 households, specializing in fish raising, have signed contracts for the use of 400,000 mu of water surface, showing an increase of one-third over the contracted acreage in the corresponding period last year.

CSO: 4007/132

SUCCESSFUL CHICKEN FARMER, NPC DELEGATE HAILED

OW220755 Beijing XINHUA in English 0853 GMT 21 Apr 84

[XINHUA headline: "Family Chicken Farm--A Training Center"]

[Text] Hefei, April 21 (XINHUA)--Cao Yinxiang, a successful chicken farmer in Anhui Province, has been passing on his knowledge in the past 2 years to over 30,000 eager learners from across the country on his family chicken farm.

Cao, a senior middle school graduate in the 1960's, quit his job in the county town to run a family chicken farm in his home village in 1980. Within 8 months he had sold over 1,500 chickens for food plus over 5,000 baby chicks and over 500 kilograms of eggs, for which he got a profit of over 3,000 yuan (about \$1,500).

Last year he made a net profit of some 20,000 yuan (about \$10,000) from eggs and chickens and was elected a deputy to the Sixth National People's Conference.

The secret of his success lies in scientific raising, Cao tells his admirers, many of whom come from thousands of kilometers away.

He made his own electric incubators, feed processing machines, air conditioners, thermostats and other equipment. He also introduced fine Chinese and foreign breeds to his farm.

He brought the survival rate of chicks up to 96 percent. His chickens weigh 1.75 kilograms at 2 months, while feed consumption is low.

Cao is always ready to impart his knowledge to visitors, providing everything from study materials to lodging and even helping them make necessary equipment. The 40 newspapers and magazines he subscribes to are always available. Many visitors go home to become successful chicken raisers themselves.

CSO: 4020/107

CITY PLANS TO EXPAND FOOD INDUSTRY

OW160931 Beijing XINHUA in English 0846 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA)--Beijing plans to double the output value of its food industry during the 1980's and investment in the past 4 years has doubled that of the previous 30, municipal authorities announced today.

There are now 270 food processing plants and 500 stores equipped with workshops in the city. Workers total 50,000.

The food industry plan for Beijing envisages a steady increase in staples as well as substantial rises in production of milk, beer, beancurd and other soybean products and prepared foods.

Beijing will also try to diversify its food industry with emphasis on prepared fast-foods, special foods for children, old people and tourists, plus traditional local delicacies. City planners hope to raise daily per-capita protein intake from 62 grams in 1980 to 72 grams in 1990.

In order to boost production of milk, the Beijing municipal government has expanded state-owned dairy farms and encouraged suburban collectives and individual peasants to raise cows. The number of cows raised by collectives and individuals is expected to rise from 1,700 in 1980 to 12,000 by 1985, accounting for 25 percent of the city's total. Average annual output of milk for each urban resident will increase from 13 liters in 1980 to 35 by 1990.

The city will build a new brewery with an annual capacity of 100 million liters of beer. This will bring Beijing's annual supply of beer for each citizen up to 29 liters by 1990 as against 6 in 1980.

Most of Beijing's 3.6 million wage-earners belong to families where both husband and wife have jobs. In order to lessen the burden of housework and give them more time for study, recreation and cultural activities, Beijing's food industry is trying to expand its processing capacity and supply of prepared and easy-to-cook foods.

Beijing is scheduled to build several joint ventures, as for example in soft drinks, set up fast-food centers and a network of sales departments. The city's food industry departments also plan 150 research projects, which will be carried out in cooperation with universities, colleges and research institutes based in Beijing.

CSO: 4020/107

SCIENCE BOOKS POPULAR AMONG PEASANTS

OW140848 Beijing XINHUA in English 0642 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA)--Books about poultry raising are among the best sellers in China's rural areas, according to the country's largest book distributing agency here.

This reflects the needs of specialized peasant households now emerging as a result of the contract responsibility system, says the Beijing Distributing Agency of the XINHUA bookstore.

The agency, which distributes one-third of the books in China, issued two catalogs of agro-technical literature last April and September for nationwide peasant subscription.

Books most sought after were on poultry raising, with nearly 700,000 copies supplied in April and the figure soared to 920,000 copies in September.

This year's subscription list went out last month and has yet to yield figures, but the agency expected over a million.

"Intensive chicken and duck raising is lucrative but hazardous; as with crops, farming experience needs technical guidance," says Ma Naixiang of the agency.

Earlier this month, the BEIJING DAILY reported on a chicken raising family who started business just 5 years ago and bought a Toyota car after making a profit of 37,000 yuan (about \$18,500) this year.

Other popular subjects are pig-raising, fishery, beekeeping, industrial crops and chemical fertilizers. Books on bicycles, television and sewing machine maintenance were subscribed over 580,000 copies last April, trailing only after those on poultry-raising. This reflects the rise of living standards in the countryside, Ma said.

"Peasants seldom bought science books in the past, now many peasants read carefully as they are made responsible for production. We often receive inquiries about agricultural techniques," said deputy chief editor Cai Shenlin of the agriculture press.

As the largest publishing house devoted to agricultural science, the press publishes 20 to 30 titles yearly on farming techniques, totaling 1.5 million copies. Before 1981, it published books mainly for scientists and technicians.

CSO: 4020/107

SPECIALIZED VILLAGES ON CITY'S OUTSKIRTS GROW

OW281059 Beijing XINHUA in English 1035 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 28 (XINHUA)--A number of villages where most of the households specialize in certain types of commodity production have come into being on Beijing's outskirts, today's BEIJING DAILY reports.

This is a result of China's current policy of encouraging rural households to specialize in production and services, a big change from the old practice whereby peasants were mainly engaged in grain production.

The trades taken up by the specialized villages vary according to local conditions, some going in for silk or livestock, others running small industrial enterprises. Farm work is in general done by less than half of the households.

The Lishugou Production Brigade in Pinggu County on Beijing's northeastern outskirts is a mountain village with 136 households. In 1983, 92 households were raising silkworms, their output of cocoons accounting for 30 percent of the county's total.

The Tudi Production Brigade in Fangshan County just southwest of the city lies beside a river bed. By making use of the local stone and sand, peasants have turned to the production of cement bricks with the help of other departments. Income from the bricks in 1983 accounted for 81 percent of the village's total.

Specialized production has brought bigger incomes for peasants and better supply for town dwellers.

Every household in the Chentaiwu Production Brigade in Pinggu County grew sweet potatoes in 1983, yielding a combined output of 350 tons. They then processed the bulk of it into starch and starch noodles. Income from the noodles alone amounted to 35,000 yuan, about five times that when the land had been sown to grain crops. The village plans to expand its acreage of sweet potatoes this year.

CSO: 4020/107

SPECIALIZED, KEY HOUSEHOLDS DOMINANT

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Oct 83 p 1

[Article: "Specialized and Key Households Reach 460,000, Comprising a Full 10 Percent of Total Farm Households Since Our Province Implemented the Spirit of Central Document Number 1: Specialized Households Continue to Proliferate; Marked Increases in Those Engaged in Developmental Production; a Willingness to Spend and Invest to Develop Knowledge; Initial Appearance of a Number of Specialized Villages and Brigades and Specialized-service Industries"]

[Text] Since our province's villages began implementing the spirit of this year's Central Document Number 1, all kinds of specialized and key households have proliferated like spring bamboo. According to incomplete statistics by the relevant departments, more than 466,000 households are now part of the "two households," a 20 percent increase over last year and comprising 10.4 percent of the total farm households in the province. There are more than 43,900 linked economic entities, up 51 percent from last year. The great proliferation of "two households in one entity" has vigorously spurred development toward the commercialization and socialization of agricultural production.

There are several marked features to this year's development of "the two households" in the villages: First is the appearance of large specialized-contract households in greater numbers.

For example, the city of Shaowu has 7,289 households which are "dual households," including 196 large-contract households, of which 57 are specialized households which have contracted for over 50 mu of grain, 73 are specialized forestry households which have contracted for over 100 mu of unimproved mountain land or over 300 mu of forest preservation and 25 have contracted for over 100 pigs. There are also specialized large-contract households for raising poultry, ducks, tea and orchards.

Second is the appearance of a number of specialized households working on developmental programs. They are not looking merely to immediate or short-term income but are preparing for the long term and engaging in developmental production which requires an extended period to develop. For example, Xianyou County already has over 5,700 households specialized for forestry along the

Li Jianyao [2621 6855 5069] model, while Jian'ou County has developed over 4,200 specialized forestry "dual households" by this year.

Third is the welcome trend in which "dual households" actively invest to develop commodity production. They have altered investment direction for unused capital, investing capital originally earmarked for housing construction, for bride prices or for high-class commodities toward the development of production. They have been willing to spend money to increase their knowledge, with some specialized households supplying their own funds to send their children to agricultural schools, training classes or on-the-job training in factories or to classes studying culture, science and technology. These phenomena are most welcome. Many specialized households have subscribed to or purchased periodicals and books concerning specialized production and have taken to studying the agricultural sciences.

Fourth is the appearance of a number of specialized villages concentrating on one industry and spurring the development of regionalized commodity production. When "dual households" have developed in a village, then they can join into a group of households and then a village of households, forming small commodity production bases. Sanming City has this kind of specialized production in 58 brigades and in 46 specialized villages.

Fifth is that specialization brings with it socialization. There are beginning to appear specialized-service households engaged in transportation, sales, technical supply and improved strains, etc, helping to solve the pre- and post-production difficulties of the specialized households.

In the process of developing "dual households," there still exist some difficulties, especially in supply and sales, transportation, technology, information and credit, which will require assistance and solutions from organizations at all levels if they are to do well their service work and if their development is to be spurred. At the same time measures should be adopted to assure that the legal rights of the "two households" are protected and to protect the smooth development of village commodity production.

12303

CSO: 4007/37

BRIEFS

PIG PRODUCTION DROPS--The Gansu Provincial Animal Husbandry Department recently conducted an investigation of pig production in 11 counties. The investigation reveals that over the past 2 to 3 years, the number of pigs raised in the province has gradually dropped year by year. The number of pigs raised in the province in 1982 was 6.6 percent less than in 1980 and the number of pigs raised in 1983 was 1.9 percent less than in 1982. Relevant provincial departments have attached great importance to this work and are taking effective measures to solve the problems existing in pig breeding. [Summary] [HK200848 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Apr 84]

CSO: 4007/132

GUANGDONG REPORTS 'VIGOROUS' RURAL DEVELOPMENT

HK171047 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] A new trend of vigorous development has appeared in the rural areas of Guangdong Province since the implementation of the spirit of Central Document No 1. The four great changes which have taken place are as follows:

1. The number of specialized households, who are the backbone force of rural commodity production, has increased. So far, the number of specialized households in the whole province has increased from constituting 10 percent of the total number of peasant households in 1983 to 15 percent. There have also emerged large numbers of specialized households and integrated bodies, which have contracted several thousand mu of barren hills, paddy fields, fish ponds, and sugar-cane fields; have raised more than 100 head of pigs; and have engaged in the raising of poultry.
2. The peasants' investment in commodity production has increased. Shunde County pooled 100 million yuan to carry out commodity production. This year, the peasants in Dongguan County invested over 2.3 million yuan in purchasing farm machines, such as walking tractors, diesel engines, and so on.
3. The number of peasants, who turned from agricultural production to commodity production, has increased. The labor force engaged in industry, sideline occupations, and other work in Nanhai, Dongguan, and other counties has also increased, constituting 40-50 percent of the total amount of labor force.
4. The number of service companies, which serve rural commodity production, has increased. Some counties have set up commodity research centers, investment companies, and issued stocks and pooled funds to serve the large-scale development of commodity production.

CSO: 4007/132

BRIEFS

RECENT DROUGHT, RAINSTORMS REPORTED--According to (Wang Yongming), an engineer of the Guangdong provincial meteorological station, from July last year to February this year, average rainfall in various localities in the province was 50 to 70 percent less than it had been during the same period before. Drought has appeared in many places, and it will continue to develop in some places in the near future, in particular, Zhangqian and Hainan. Storms between force 7 and 9 occurred in succession between 1 and 2 April in the following counties: Huaiji, Yinde, Heyuan, Bolo, and Meixian. There was hail reported in Lianping and Fogang, and heavy rain in the northwestern part of the province. Around 6 April, a cold current will affect the province. As a westerly warm current will continue to enter south China, there will be rainfall in the province between the evening of 5 and 7 April, but it will be concentrated in the central and northern parts of the province. [Text] [HK040956 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 4 Apr 84]

FARM IMPROVEMENT REPORTED--Guangdong, 29 Mar (XINHUA)--This year Guangdong Province plans to improve the conditions of 820,000 mu of low-yield land. Work on 750,000 mu has already been completed, meeting more than 90 percent of the target. [Excerpt] [OW290857 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0129 GMT 29 Mar 84]

HAINAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT--By the end of March, Hainan District had transplanted early-rice seedlings on 2.4 million mu, 315,000 mu of which contain superior hybrid paddy seeds. The district has planted sugarcane on 1,023,700 mu, which is 290,000 mu more than in the same period last year. The district has grown saplings on 4,616 mu, overfulfilling its quota. According to statistics in the Han areas in the district, the catch of aquatic products has amounted to 113,800 dan, an increase of 27.4 percent over the same period last year. The district's gross industrial output value in the first quarter of this year amounted to 267.89 million yuan and its profits were 9.3 million yuan more than last year. The district's revenue in the first quarter was 54.49 million yuan, an increase of 28.6 percent over the corresponding period last year. The gross amount of foreign investments in projects in the district was \$2.33 million. [Summary] [Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 16 Apr 84 HK]

QIN YINGJI ON RURAL COMMODITY PRODUCTION

HK261405 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Excerpts] According to a GUANGXI RIBAO report, after making investigations and studies in some counties of Wuzhou and Yulin Prefectures, Qin Yingji, member of the standing committee of the regional CPC committee and chairman of the regional CPPCC, recently put forth two suggestions on how to accelerate the pace of development of our region's rural commodity production. First, we must pay attention to the development of traditional products marked by regional features and the features of nationalities. Comrade Qin Yingji holds that commodity production generally falls under two categories. One is the development of commodities that meet the needs of a local area. This calls for the import of goods from other areas for development. The other is the development of commodities for sale in other areas, including those for export. This calls for giving full play to the superior features of local natural resources and the energetic production of products with local features, such as longans, litchis, aniseed, pomelos, and cassia, and the development of various household handicrafts, such as weaving, embroidery, and so forth. Thus, on both domestic and international markets, we can still find ourselves competitive and achieve marked economic results.

In the past, in regard to both guiding thought and policy, we often put emphasis only on developing imported goods from other areas and neglected the development of traditional local products. In future, all areas and departments must seriously restore and develop the traditional products and native and special products of given areas and must render energetic support in regard to manpower, material and financial resources, and technology.

At present, there are also no clearly defined responsibilities when it comes to the control of the development of native and special products. In future, with the county taken as the unit, we must clearly define the responsibilities of a given department. This problem must be seriously solved in reforming systems.

Second, we must strengthen the work of providing information about relevant commodities and develop small cities and towns in a planned manner. Various areas have universally reported that at present, the countryside is suffering from lack of information about relevant commodities. The sales of its products are thus sluggish, hampering the development of commodity production.

Some specialized households also end in folding up. On how to strengthen the provision of information about commodities, certain counties have come up with initial hypotheses and plans. For example, Guiping County has set up an economic information center, organizing seasoned old comrades to play a role in providing economic information. It has also organized more than 200 buyers of eight big companies of the county, scattered over various parts of the country, to keep in contact with the national financial and trade information network through modern telecommunications media, so that economic information can be quickly obtained. This county further plans to establish four small towns, each with a population of 10,000, in such communes as (Jingtian), (Matong), (Shishui), and (Baisha). Peasants will be allowed to arrange their own food supplies and settle down in a planned manner to take up various undertakings. In the first half of this year, (Jingtian) will be first made an experimental point, with the first batch of peasants being assigned there.

Comrade Qin Yingji holds that Guiping County's way of doing things helps to stimulate the development of the commodity economy at present and is of an enlightening nature and good for reference.

CSO: 4007/132

PREFECTURE MAKES STIPULATIONS ON LAND CONTRACTS

HK090538 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Not long ago, at an on-the-spot conference held at (Sancha) Commune, Yishan County on the implementation of Document No 1, issued by the Central Committee this year, the Hechi Prefectural CPC Committee and its administrative office made eight stipulations on relaxing the policies governing land and mountain leases. The eight new stipulations are:

1. The expiration of the contracts concerning the paddy fields is extended to beyond 20 years and the expiration of the contracts concerning arid land is beyond 30 years. The contracts concerning strips of hillside land with stones and boulders on them will not expire for a long time.
2. Waste land reclaimed by commune members and the terraced fields transformed by commune members from land on which crops could grow once in every 2 years should be regarded as private plots.
3. Fish ponds transformed by commune members under unified planning from waste land, waste beaches, desolate ponds and pools, or swampy land which was not suitable for growing paddy are to be run by the peasant households for a long time.
4. The area of land increased by removing boulders and stones or by carrying out soil conservation should not be included in the area of land for which the commune members assume contracted responsibilities. In making land adjustments, it is necessary to compensate those who have invested money and labor.
5. In adjusting the land for which people assume contracted responsibilities, it is necessary to follow the following principles:

Adjustments can be made if the contracted responsibilities for land were not reasonably assigned to the households in the past.

The land which in the past was divided into smaller pieces before people assumed contracted responsibilities for them and now on which it is difficult to carry out cultivation, irrigation, and mechanization can be readjusted provided that the masses ask for it.

Generally speaking, adjustments are made on individual pieces of land for which people assume contracted responsibilities. Redistribution is not permitted.

The time for making adjustments is usually not during the production season, and the adjustments must be approved by the communes.

6. In delimiting the private hillside plots, it is necessary to base on the actual conditions. Areas with stony hills can delimit all waste hillside land as private hillside plots. In the hilly areas and plains, the area of the private hillside plots can be duly increased. In delimiting the hillside land for which people assume contracted responsibilities, it is necessary to take into consideration and meet the needs of the key and specialized households. The area of their land can be a little bigger than that of the land of ordinary peasant households.

7. The communes and brigades can stick to their old ways of running the forests or appraise them before they let individual commune members assume contracted responsibilities for them.

8. Generally speaking, pasture should be assigned to the households and the peasant households allowed to grow grass and keep animals. However, because of the different conditions in different areas, the exact way to assign pasture to the households should be decided by the masses through discussion. Uniformity should not be imposed.

Since the transmission of the eight new stipulations to the brigades and communes, the enthusiasm of the masses for production has been aroused. Members of (Hulong) Commune in Duan Yaozu Autonomous County enthusiastically preserve soil fertility, reclaim and repair land, and utilize waste hillside land. Each of the 150 households of (Nonghe) Brigade has reclaimed about 2 mu of land on the average.

CSO: 4007/132

BRIEFS

GUANGXI SPRING SOWING--By 21 March, Guangxi Region had sown early corn on 4.63 million mu, which was 610,000 mu more than in the same period last year. The region had also sown some 177 million jin of early rice seed. Baise Prefecture has overfulfilled its quota for sowing early rice seed and a small number of communes and brigades in the prefecture have begun transplanting early rice seedlings. [Summary] [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Mar 84 HK]

CSO: 4007/132

GUIZHOU MEETING DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL TASKS

HK290335 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Excerpts] The provincial CPC committee and people's government held a telephone conference on the evening of 28 March. [Name indistinct], member of the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee and director of the rural work department, began by conveying the spirit of the provincial CPC committee's views on further implementing the Central Document No 1.

The views pointed out: The party committees at all levels have attached great importance to publicizing and implementing the Central Document No 1 and the central instructions on launching a drive to turn the country green. The province should, on the basis of further publicizing the document, proceed from reality and strive to do a good job before the busy spring farming season in extending land lease contract periods, contracting barren mountains and waters, signing this year's procurement and sales contracts, launching the masses to formulate plans for getting rich, and promoting spring production. It is also necessary to train peasant technicians, take stock of commune and brigade finances, and establish regional economic organizations. We must help the peasants to formulate plans for getting rich and act as their staff officers in this respect.

Provincial CPC committee Secretary and Governor Wang Chaowen presided over the meeting. Comrade Qiao Xuehang and Vice Governor Luo Shengcai made speeches. The conference pointed out that the province should strive to produce 15 billion jin of grain this year. Total agricultural output value should reach 5 billion yuan. These are the goals on the agricultural front. To attain these goals, the leaders at all levels must ensure that their thinking suits the new situation, tasks, and demands, work really hard and well, and strive to create a new situation in the province's agriculture. It is necessary to do a good job in the following tasks.

1. Grasp the planting of potatoes. This is a high-yield crop which occupies an important position in the province's summer agriculture. The province should strive to fulfill the sowing plan before 20 April.
2. Promote the field tending of summer-harvested crops.
3. Vigorously popularize fine-strain seeds.

4. Open up more manure sources and collect more manure.
5. Speed up the improvement of medium- and low-yielding land. This year the province plans to improve 1 million mu of low-yielding land. This task should be completed before the busy spring farming season.
6. Do a good job in planting dry-land grain crops and in nursing rice seedlings.
7. Get a good grasp of spring protection of livestock and spring sowing of pasture. The province plans to sow 600,000 mu of grass this year. This work must be given the same importance as grain production.

CSO: 4007/132

BRIEFS

TREES BELONG TO PLANTERS--Beijing, March 30 (XINHUA)--An increasing number of peasants in Guizhou Province, Southwest China, have contracted to plant trees and grass on waste hillside this spring, according to a local report. These contractors, individually or by households, engaged for from several to over 600 hectares each. Up to mid-March, over 213,000 hectares of land had been planted, with tung-oil, lacquer, oil tea and other trees. Officials of the provincial forestry department estimate that a month and more from now, this year's afforestation target of 400,000 hectares will have been met. Last year the province planted nearly 400,000 hectares of trees. However, only 867,000 hectares of forest planted between 1949 and 1980 have survived. The peasants also planted over 21,000 hectares of pastureland in the past several years, which feeds 660,000 more horses and cattle. Guizhou, with mountains accounting for eight-tenths of its total area of 170,000 square kilometers, has 2.5 million hectares of forest and there are still 9.3 million hectares of hill-sides suitable for afforestation and grassing. The local government is also encouraging peasants to plant trees or grass on the farmland reclaimed from slopes with a gradient of over 25 degrees by applying the policy of "trees belong to those who plant them" and allocating grain to those who do so. In the past Guizhou had reclaimed many slopes to grow grain by cutting down trees but the crops did not grow well there. [Text] [OW300813 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 30 Mar 84]

CSO: 4020/107

HEILONGJIANG

BRIEFS

AFFORESTATION--Preparations for spring afforestation is in full swing across Heilongjiang Province. This province plans to afforest 4 million mu in 1984. So far, Mudanjiang City has designated some 600,000 mu of private plots for more than 50,000 commune households to plant trees. Some 66 cities and counties across the province have succeeded in achieving self-sufficiency of semi-self-sufficiency in saplings. [Excerpts] [SK010427 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 12 Mar 84 p 1]

CSO: 4007/132

HENAN SETS UP TOWNSHIP ECONOMIC COOPERATIVES

OW010754 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 1 Apr 84

[Text] Zhengzhou, April 1 (XINHUA)--Central China's Henan Province has set up 1,900 township cooperatives as part of the effort to stimulate rural commodity production and smooth out the channels for the flow of rural commodities.

Vice-premier Tian Jiyun during his recent tour of the province praised the organizations as opening up a new road in invigorating the rural economy.

Such organizations were established on the basis of the former rural supply and marketing cooperatives in the wake of the institution of the contract responsibility system. They incorporated agrotechnical centers, farm machinery stations, rural credit cooperatives, seed-processing centers, veterinary stations and other state- and collectively-owned commercial organizations originally under the administration of people's communes.

Their main job is to coordinate marketing and shipment of commodities and provide loans, technology and market information.

The emergence of township cooperatives was a result of the vigorous development of rural commodity production, Liu Jie, first secretary of Henan Provincial Party Committee, said. The amount of commodities in the province produced by the peasants is now twice as much as a few years ago and the peasants urgently need services during and after their production. The original rigid production plan management and setting quotas by people's communes could not meet the needs.

The township cooperatives have done much to stimulate commodity production and in transporting and marketing goods produced by peasant households and cooperatives.

The Dayang village in Shenqiu County, a major starch sheet jelly producer, used to operate under capacity owing to limited market it could find. But last year, after it signed a sales contract with the township cooperative, it processed one million kilograms of starch sheet jelly, almost quadrupling the amount for the preceding years.

The economic cooperatives have positioned market information groups in various parts of the province and hold regular market information briefings to specialized peasant households. They also publish market information bulletins.

In addition, the township economic cooperatives have undertaken to expand basic facilities for commodity production, such as storages, road construction and transport facilities. Some cooperatives organized motor vehicles, tractors and carts into transport stations to stimulate the flow of commodities.

CSO: 4020/107

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH--The Henan Provincial agricultural and forestry science college recently held a meeting on agricultural scientific research work. The meeting held that the province's agricultural scientific research work should be carried out in accordance with the following principles: 1) agricultural scientific research work should be done in accordance with the great objective put forward by the 12th Party Congress, and the province should tackle a number of key problems in scientific research. 2) The quality of agricultural products should be improved. 3) The province should strengthen the study of forestry, animal husbandry, and processing, storage and maintaining of freshness of agricultural products. 4) It is necessary to strengthen exploitation and utilization of fine quality resources. 5) It is essential to popularize scientific and technological achievements to peasants. 6) It is imperative to strengthen study of agricultural development. [Summary] [HK051527 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 24 Mar 84]

FISH PRODUCTION--It is estimated that output of fish in Henan Province this year will exceed 10 million jin, an increase of about 30 percent over last year. According to incomplete statistics, the number of fish-breeding specialized households and major households throughout the province exceed 100,000. [Summary] [HK200830 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Apr 84]

EXACTIONS FROM PEASANTS--The Hunan Provincial People's Government recently published a document to prohibit irrational exactions from peasants in order to tighten their extra burdens. The document provides that the funds for rural education, family planning, militia training, giving preferential treatment to family members of martyrs and servicemen, and communications must be fixed and must be about 2 percent of commune members' net income. Except for this, no departments are allowed to exact any charges from peasants. The collective retentions must be limited to provident funds, public welfare funds, and management fees, which will be fixed in a democratic way by villages or brigades in accordance with their own economic conditions and with their own capacity. The total amount of retentions must not exceed 3 to 5 percent of commune members' net income. Commune and brigade enterprises can appropriate 10 to 30 percent of their profits for the work of the collectives. The number of village or brigade cadres who enjoy fixed subsidies must be limited to three or four persons and their per capita subsidies a year must

not exceed 400 yuan. Party members who take part in training or regular activities of organizations must not be issued wages. [Summary] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 18 Mar 84 HK]

HUNAN RURAL LOANS--The Hunan provincial agricultural banks have this year arranged loans of 200 million yuan to help rural areas with the building of towns. Since 1981, agricultural banks at all levels throughout the province have issued loans to build rural towns. Over the past 8 years, the agricultural banks have issued loans, totaling 270 million yuan, to rural areas for the building of towns, thus restoring and developing some 1,000 town enterprises. Their annual industrial output value reached some 300 million yuan. [Summary] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Apr 84 HK]

REED RESEARCH--The Hunan provincial scientific research department has vigorously conducted experiment and research in high-yielding reed. Last year, it spent 100,000 yuan on scientific research. The province increased output of reed by some 16,000 tons and its output value increased by some 1.62 million yuan. Reed is an important raw material for making paper. [Summary] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 1 Apr 84 HK]

CSG 4007/132

COMMODITY PRODUCTION BOOMS IN PROVINCE

OW202120 Beijing XINHUA in English 1442 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Changsha, April 20 (XINHUA)--Central China's Hunan Province has experienced a rural commodity production boom with marketing of agricultural and sideline produce increasing at an annual rate of nearly 20 percent over the past three years, according to provincial authorities.

Hunan lotus seed, rarely seen a few years ago, is now available in every rural market and at street corner stalls. Ordinarily about 1,200 kinds of agricultural products are available daily. The province has also provided a number of large cities in the country with meat, eggs, oranges and tea.

Hunan is one of China's leading rice producers, but since the nationwide drive to raise rural commodity production began the ratio of grain value to total agricultural output value has dropped year by year, even with increasing harvests three years in a row.

Output value of animal husbandry, processing of agricultural and sideline produce and transportation now represents 50 percent of the total.

Provincial authorities attributed the rural commodity production boom to the emergence of specialized households.

There are 1.15 million specialized households in Hunan's rural areas. This accounts for 11 percent of all rural households and is 40 percent more than 1982.

Changde County, in the north central lake area, has 20,000 specialized households mainly in production of grain, eggs, fish and oranges. They are only 11 percent of the county's rural families but produced 32 percent of Changde's total marketable agricultural and sideline produce in 1983.

Last year, the Hunan branch of the Agricultural Bank of China provided 1.1 billion yuan in loans to local peasants to develop commodity production. Of this amount, 217 million went to 560,000 specialized households. In addition, the provincial government earmarked 6.2 million yuan to build rural markets and provide the peasants with fine seed strains, agrotechnology and market information.

Cao Wenju, vice governor of the province said recently that the time had come to end the state in which 50 million Hunan peasants were stuck in the paddy fields. "China's policy is to make the peasants prosper and we shall do everything we can to open up the road to riches," he promised.

CSO: 4020/107

HUNAN TO ORGANIZE RURAL REFORM PILOT PROJECTS

HK160418 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] In order to fully implement the spirit of central Document No 1 and speed up the development of commodity production in rural Hunan, the provincial CPC committee and government have decided to set up pilot projects for all-round reform of the rural economy in Huarong County, near the Dongting Lake, Hengdong County, in a hilly area, and Yuanling County, in a mountainous area.

A forum on reform work in these three counties concluded in Changsha on 12 April. Responsible comrades of the three counties and of the prefectures and cities concerned, together with responsible persons of the provincial departments concerned, took part in the meeting. All gave their views on policy issues in all-round reform of the rural economy.

Vice Governor Cao Wenju spoke at the meeting. He said: The pilot projects in these three counties are pilot projects in all-round reform of the rural economy. The general guiding ideology is to emancipate the mind, relax the policies, enliven the economy, and speed up agricultural development. The aim of organizing these pilot projects is to spur readjustment of the rural economic structure and production mix and stimulate the development of rural commodity economy, so that all sectors and departments will better meet the needs of developing rural commodity production.

The pilot projects are just three points in the province as a whole. As far as the counties involved are concerned, they have to carry out all-round reforms. So long as they uphold the socialist orientation and the guideline of taking planned economy as the dominant factor and regulation by market mechanism as supplementary, and persistently fulfill the procurement quotas set by the state, they can act with greater boldness and freedom in enlivening the rural economy.

Comrade Cao Wenju pointed out: To make a success of the pilot projects, it is first necessary to eliminate leftist influence and the constraints of the mentality of small peasant economy. Second, we must be persistent in carrying out reform and break through certain old conventions and systems that hamper the development of the productive forces. Third, we must act in light of

local conditions in formulating plans. We must have short, medium, and long-term schemes.

Comrade Cao Wenju demanded that the pilot project counties play a leading role in economic development. The provincial economic functional departments concerned must correct their guiding professional ideology in accordance with the spirit of central Document No 1 and help the pilot project counties to solve various contradictions.

CSO: 4007/132

HUNAN TELEPHONE CONFERENCE ON SPRING PLOWING

HK111338 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Yesterday evening [10 April], the provincial government held a telephone conference on spring plowing and production. Provincial Vice Governor Cao Wenju delivered a speech during the conference. He made concrete arrangements for the current spring plowing and production.

The conference stressed that all localities must use Document No 1 to promote the spring plowing and production.

The provincial CPC committee put forward that up to 10 percent of total grain fields should be used to develop industrial crops and all localities must carry this out according to their local conditions. There will be less land areas for growing early rice this year than last year. Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to increasing grain output per mu. Vigorously promoting the growing of hybrid rice is an important measure. All localities must have hybrid rice seed in the peasants' hands as soon as possible so as to guarantee the plan for growing hybrid rice.

This year, the growing area for spring-harvested crops is smaller than last year. All localities must strengthen late-period management and properly dig trenches and drain off water so as to strive for a better harvest.

All localities must also firmly establish an idea of fighting against natural disasters to strive for bumper harvests and conduct an overall checkup of the spring plowing and production.

The conference finally pointed out: All localities and departments must strengthen their leadership over and support of the spring plowing and production. Cadres must not spend too much time on documents and meetings and must go to the front line of spring plowing and production. Industrial, communications, civil administration, [words indistinct] and weather forecast departments must use Document No 1 to correct their ideological understanding, and try every means to properly carry out service work so as to guarantee the smooth progress of spring plowing and production.

The conference was presided over by (Shi Jie), adviser to the provincial government. Responsible persons from relevant departments attended the conference.

CSO: 4007/132

PEASANTS BECOMING RICH NOT INCORRECT POLICY

HK181411 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Article by (Long Ping), "Comrade" of the Policy Research Office of the provincial government: "Do Not Regard the Policy of Encouraging the Peasants to Become Better Off Through Hard Work as One of Supporting the Peasants in Making a Fortune by Foul Means"]

[Text] While reporting on the difficulties faced by the peasants in transport, HUNAN RIBAO, the Hunan people's broadcasting station, and JINGJI CANNAU related the difficulties faced by the peasants in Changde Prefecture. However, instead of eradicating leftist ideological influence and straightening out their guiding thinking for vocational work according to the spirit of the CPC Central Committee Document No 1, transport departments in Changde Prefecture criticized these news media units, saying that they were supporting the peasants in making a fortune by foul means. No wonder the Shimen County transport station had the courage to carry out racketeering and extort money from the peasants!

This slander is incompatible with the line, principles, and policies drawn up since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and totally violates the spirit of the CPC Central Committee Document No 1. The key point of a series of policies drawn up since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee is to enable the peasants to become better off. If our comrades view the present situation in a prejudiced manner, they will resent the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, or they will even do things which are harmful to the interests of the party and the people. Becoming better off through hard work is entirely different from making a fortune by foul means. We must encourage the peasants to become better off through hard work.

Over the past few years, due to the implementation of the party's policy, the peasants have become a little richer than they were before. But this is just the beginning. The per capita annual income of the peasants is still low and is still far from the level of being well-off. However, some cadres and comrades are still influenced by leftist ideology and are uneasy about some peasants being better off. They want to bind the peasants hand and foot to prevent them from becoming rich. If this is not corrected, the enthusiasm of the peasants in carrying out commodity production will be dampened. Our

leaders and departments concerned must understand clearly that we only have the duty to encourage the peasants to develop commodity production and become better off through hard work, and that we do not have the right to restrict and dampen the enthusiasm of the peasants. We must abolish all regulations which restrict and dampen the enthusiasm of the peasants and correct all leftist mistakes. Comrades who still insist on saying that the peasants are making a fortune by foul means should correct their mistaken ideology as soon as possible.

CSO: 4007/132

BRIEFS

AQUATIC PRODUCTION--In recent years, Jiangsu Province has scored relatively better achievements in its aquatic production work, as a result of a series of reforms. The province's total output of aquatic products in 1983 was 490,000 tons, an all-time high record in its aquatic production. There are now over 48,000 specialized fish-raising households in the province. Since last winter, over 87.4 million yuan was raised and efficiently used in various aspects of aquatic production work by the cities, counties, and villages in the province. [Summary] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Apr 84 OR]

CSO: 4-007/132

JIANGXI'S BAI DONGCAI ATTENDS SCIENCE MEETING

OW021405 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] A provincial conference to discuss the propagation of science and technology in the rural areas was held in Nanchang County not long ago. Comrade Bai Dongcai, first secretary of the provincial party committee, addressed the meeting.

According to the meeting, in 1984, all county scientific and technological associations must clearly define where they belong, and begin to operate independently, to put an end to the situation under which some associations are affiliated to party or government organs, while others are mass organizations.

The meeting also urged all scientific and technological associations to set up branches in all communes and townships, reinforce them with full-time staff members, help set up all types of mass organizations specializing in popularizing science and technology and, to meet the actual needs in developing commodity production, provide the necessary training, consultative services and technical assistance, and strive to do their jobs well, so that better economic results can be achieved.

The meeting stressed that it is necessary to train talented personnel in the rural areas, and that all scientific and technological associations must conduct a general survey of scientific and technical personnel in the rural areas and, in a well-organized and well-planned manner, provide scientific and technical training for party and government cadres, scientific and technical personnel, skilled workers and craftsmen, educated young people and specialized households in the rural areas, by sponsoring all types of training courses, sparetime technical, and short-term collective training classes for them.

The meeting also decided that collectives and individuals, having achieved outstanding successes in disseminating science and technology in the rural areas, will be commended.

CSO: 400//132

QIANG XIAOCHU PARTICIPATES IN TREE-PLANTING

SK130740 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Excerpts] This morning, the provincial and Changchun City party and government leading comrades and leading comrades of the units stationed in Changchun under the provincial military district led some 1,300 officers and the PLA commanders and fighters to (Nanshanqiu) at (Jingyuetan) in suburban Changchun to plant trees.

Leading comrades arrived here at about 0900. As soon as they got out of the car, they took up shovels and buckets to plant trees together with the large number of the masses. After the tree planting, leading comrades discussed our province's afforestation situation.

Comrade Qiang Xiaochu said: There is comparatively more vegetation-covered areas in our province, but it is scattered unevenly. Many areas need to be afforested. We human beings may destroy the ecological balance and, at the same time, have the ability to restore the destroyed ecological balance. We communist members should have confidence in it. Then, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu said to Comrades Zhang Gensheng and Zhao Xiu: You two are agricultural experts, please speak.

Comrade Zhao Xiu said: In planting trees and making our environment green, we should widen our field of vision, pay attention to planting not only trees but also grass and flowers, and combine greening with beautification.

Comrade Zhang Gensheng said: In afforestation, we should attach importance to quality and should not develop it in a mechanical way. In afforestation, we should also institute the contract system.

CSO: 4007/132

JILIN WORKS TO INCREASE GRAIN PRODUCTION

HK140404 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Apr 84 p 1

[Report: "Jilin Provincial Leadership Encourages Peasants To Boldly Increase Grain Output"]

[Text] Contradictions between production, purchase, and sales have occurred as a result of the increase in output of agricultural products in successive years. Under such circumstances, should we restrict output growth, or encourage peasants to boldly increase the output? The Jilin Provincial CPC Committee and provincial government have recently made the following decisions: This year they will purchase all grain produced by peasants in excess of production target, and purchase prices will remain unchanged. In the meantime, they will also purchase portions of surplus grain which peasants intend to sell. In so doing, they have suggested useful ways and means for the development of agricultural production, and have given the green light to the sales of agricultural and sideline products. These decisions are warmly welcomed by the peasants.

Jilin Province has reaped a rich agricultural harvest for 5 consecutive years. Last year its total grain output reached 29.56 billion jin, an increase of 47.8 percent over 1982. News of production increases in sugar beets, wool, and other products pour in. Last winter, because granaries throughout the province were full, 920,000 peasant households helped the state store 4.2 billion jin of grain. At present, there are still 2 billion jin of grain which have not yet been handled, excluding that which will be transferred to the state according to plan and that which the province plans to consume. At a provincial meeting on rural work held early this year, a plan was worked out to produce 25 billion jin of grain this year in the whole province.

The provincial party and government leaders have made investigations and studies on grain production. In the process of party rectification study, as well as comparison and examination, they have evaluated and analyzed development trends in rural areas. They have realized that by the end of this century, total output value of agriculture in the province will reach 20 billion yuan. Last year, total output value of agriculture in the province was only 7.5 billion yuan. Peasants only had limited cash at hand because they had to pay debts owed over the years and make investment. They are not wealthy enough. After Document No 1, issued by the CPC Central Committee,

was transmitted to the lower levels, peasants were unprecedentedly motivated to strive for a good harvest. In the face of such a new situation, the province has not done enough to turn the superiority of enormous natural resources into the superiority of developing agricultural production, and to turn the superiority in agricultural, sideline, and livestock products into the superiority of the entire urban and rural economy. Last year, there were difficulties in the province regarding selling grain, sugar beets, and wool. This has shown that the province underestimated the rapid development of rural commodity economy following the implementation of the responsibility system. The province has failed to make sufficient preparation for work. The crux of the problem does not lie in excessive production of grain and other agricultural products, but in impeded and limited channels of purchasing, storage, transport, and sales.

The provincial CPC committee and provincial government recently decided that this year they will purchase all grain produced by peasants in excess of the production target and that the purchase price will remain unchanged. They have conducted a survey and found that peasants have 1 billion jin of grain at hand which they intend to sell. They will also purchase these portions of surplus grain. The provincial financial bureau has provided a number of specialized households engaged in grain storage with loans in the sum of 10 million yuan so that they can store about 100,000 jin of grain a year. With regard to surplus grain difficult to transfer to other provinces, they have encouraged schools, government organs, and enterprises to make use of idle rooms, grounds, and yards to store and dry the grain. They will be compensated for their work. Collective and cooperative shops and specialized households are allowed to process and sell grain. Peasants are being supported to set up stalls and shops in cities and townships to sell grain. The province has also decided to vigorously develop food, fodder, brew, starch, and medical industries with corn and sorghum as their main raw materials. Last autumn and winter, 33 fodder plants were built and expanded throughout the province. This year, another 7 fodder plants will be built by 7 county seats and 30 market towns. Next year, a fodder industrial chain will be initially formed throughout the province. In every 9 cities, there will be 1 fodder plant which annually produces more than 10,000 tons of fodder. In every 38 counties, there will be 1 plant which annually produces 5,000 tons of fodder, and in every 64 market towns, there will be 1 plant which annually produces 3,000 tons of fodder.

While firmly grasping the work of solving the problem of agricultural products, the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee and government have also done their utmost to develop commodity production, and to formulate plans to reexpand agricultural production. They have encouraged all trades and services to play a supporting role in increasing agricultural output, and to do effective service work before and after production. To this end, this year, financial departments at all levels throughout the province will allocate 17 million yuan in order to carry out technical reforms in 13 small-scale nitrogenous fertilizer plants and to expand their production capacity. This year, funds allocated by the provincial water conservancy department for construction of water conservancy works will exceed the funds allocated of last year.

RENMIN RIBAO PRAISES JILIN ON GRAIN PRODUCTION

HK140416 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Apr 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: 'Correct Thinking Leads to Resourcefulness']

[Text] Last year, Jilin Province reaped a bumper harvest in agriculture, and its total output of grain was 47.8 percent higher than the year before last. This was a good thing. However, it also caused difficulties in the purchase, storage, transport, and sale of grain. After studying the problem, the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee and provincial government decided that they should protect and enhance peasants' enthusiasm, and promote the development of production. Instead of restricting the development of production, they have done everything possible to deal with the matter of surplus grain as a result of a good harvest.

In recent years, with the implementation of the party's various rural policies, agricultural production has developed rapidly and output of a number of agricultural products has doubled and redoubled. However, all these have given rise to many new problems. Some comrades thought that the output of agricultural products was too excessive. Therefore, they intended to restrict production. Actually, generally speaking, the present level of agricultural production in our country is still comparatively low. In some localities, it seems that the output of a number of agricultural products is "excessive." However, taking the demands of the entire country into consideration, we find that the supply of agricultural products still falls short of demand. The output of agricultural products seems to be excessive in terms of a low consumption level. However, it is far from enough in terms of a higher consumption level. At present, the average per capita amount of grain in our country is about 700 jin or so a year. How can we say that this amount is too excessive?

Therefore, we should not be misled by local phenomena. Instead of restricting production when we encounter difficulties, we should do as Jilin Province has done. We should take active measures to handle the problem of surplus output of agricultural and sideline products. Jilin Province has actively increased the number of specialized households engaged in grain storage, and has vigorously developed light industries, with grain as their raw materials, and fodder industry. They also allow the collective and individuals to process and sell grain. All this shows that the problem of surplus grain output can be properly

handled. The crux to this matter lies in whether we have a correct understanding and have adopted an active attitude.

The central leading comrades recently pointed out: Ours is a government of the people which serves the people. We have no right to passively restrict production. It is our duty to actively handle the problem of surplus output of agricultural products. We should fulfill the general task of quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production, and enrich the people as fast as possible. This is a guiding thought for developing agriculture which we should resolutely implement.

CSO: 4007/132

JILIN CALLS FOR PROTECTING SPECIALIZED HOUSEHOLDS

SK170116 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] According to our reporter (Pan Tingxiao), at the forum concluded today with the participation of representatives from the specialized households throughout Jilin Province, Comrade Zhao Nanqi, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, stressed that all departments across the province should give the green light to develop two-category households in rural areas.

The forum was sponsored by the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government, at which participants earnestly summed up and exchanged their experiences gained in developing two-category households, and discussed the provisions issued by the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government in regard to protecting or supporting rural specialized households in developing commodity production. The forum dealt with a number of questions in the policy of developing two-category households. Thus, the representatives of specialized households were so pleased by the forum's decisions that they felt justified in vigorously engaging in specialized production.

Comrade Zhao Nanqi delivered a summing-up speech at the forum. In referring to the policy on developing two-category households, he emphasized: Issues concerning the policy are very important. Failure to totally eliminate leftist influence is the main thing hindering the emancipation of minds and the easing of restrictive policies in developing two-category households. A number of departments often uphold the practice of eating from the same big pot to impose restrictions on collectively-owned enterprises in townships and towns and on an individual economy. Such a practice must be dealt with. In launching the party rectification drive, the provincial level departments concerned must hold the spirit of conducting transformation in the course of party rectification to weed out leftist things and influence, to emancipate minds, to ease restrictive policies, and to actively support the development of two-category households.

In developing two-category households, leading personnel at all levels should pay attention to fostering stability and continuity of policies while emancipating minds and easing the restrictive policies. To this end, a good job should be done in grasping the following three tasks:

1. It is necessary to ensure that specialized households honor their production contracts. Contracts that have been agreed to by both sides cannot be scrapped by either side. Contracts that need amendment must be readjusted upon their expiration through consultation. No person or unit is allowed to force specialized households to join a production coalition; to restore egalitarianism and transfer production tasks indiscriminately; to apportion specialized households by concocting various pretexts; to punish them or collect taxes from them arbitrarily; and to illegally retain the means of production which are needed by two-category households. The legitimate business, production, and incomes of two-category households should be protected by law. Those who have disrupted the development of two-category households must be punished by law.

2. It is necessary to conduct ideological and educational work among the masses in rural areas so as to enable them to understand that there must be order as the people become wealthy jointly and that it is impossible for the people to become wealthy together in overcoming egalitarianism.

3. It is necessary to conduct education on policies among cadres in rural areas. Some rural cadres misunderstand that they should worry about the people who cannot become wealthy, that they feel at ease when the people have become extremely wealthy. When peasants have become extremely wealthy, these cadres are full of worry and even deliberately make things difficult for peasants or impose restrictions on them. These rural cadres should be urged to know that the policy of enabling the people to become rich is a long-term guideline of our party and by no means an expedient measure. They are urged to straighten out their erroneous understanding and to boldly support peasants in becoming wealthy as soon as possible, even extremely wealthy. Our party, government organs, and cadres at all levels have only the duty of protecting peasants to become wealthy and have no right to impose restrictions on them in becoming wealthy or to deal blows to them.

During the forum, representatives adopted a letter of proposal to all rural specialized households throughout the province.

CSO: 4007/132

BRIEFS

JILIN FEEDS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT--Jilin Province has the tremendous potential of developing a feed industry thanks to being one of the key grain-productive provinces across the country. The provincial people's government recently decided to release 20 million yuan as loans under favorable terms in an effort to accelerate the pace of developing a feed industry across the province. As of the end of 1983, grain departments across the province set up 39 feed processing plants. Over the past 4 years, the province's feed output totaled 750,000 tons. According to statistics, the province's annual feed output will reach 1 million tons by the end of 1984, a 250,000-ton increase over the total figure of the past 4 years. [Excerpts] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 16 Apr 84 SK]

CSO: 4007/132

PROTECTION OF SPECIALIZED HOUSEHOLDS URGED

SK170241 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Station commentary: "Support Specialized Households"]

[Text] It is a good thing that rural specialized households prosper first. Some people, however, are jealous of those who are rich and able-minded. Some of them willfully tear up contracts, others unscrupulously extort money from specialized households, and still others openly undermine the production of specialized households in violation of law and discipline. Such deeds, which seriously encroach upon the interests of specialized houses, are illegal.

Specialized households are representatives of rural advanced productive forces, vanguards of peasants who will achieve common prosperity, and leaders of commodity production under the guidance of the party policies. It can be said that to support specialized households means to support commodity production and to attack specialized households means to attack commodity production. Therefore, the whole society should pay attention to the call of Comrade (Zhou Den) of Dandong City for protecting the interests of specialized households. In our economic work, it remains an important task to eradicate the leftist ideas continuously. The reason why some people do not support commodity production and encroach upon the interests of specialized households is that they have not freed themselves from the leftist ideas. Leaving such ideas and acts unchecked, the guidelines of the No 1 document of the CPC Central Committee will not be implemented, and rural commodity production will not prosper. Furthermore, no acts of blackmail, damage, and entrap peasants who have prospered first are permissible, because such acts violate law and discipline. We hope that leading departments concerned and leading comrades will display the courage of reformers, struggle against such law and discipline violations with a clear-cut stand, crack down on bad people and bad debts, and persistently protect the legal rights and interests of specialized households.

CSO: 4007/132

BRIEFS

LIAONING RURAL INCOME INCREASE--The rural areas of Liaoning Province registered a gross income of 10,283,760,000 yuan in 1983, a 38.5 percent increase over 1982. They reduced their total expenditure by 11.5 percent, but increased their net income by 52.6 percent; taxes paid to the state by 26.5 percent; and total commune-member earnings by 57.6 percent. Their per commune member income was 344.3 yuan, a 117.5 yuan or 51.8 percent increase over 1982. The number of counties and districts throughout the province which scored over 300 yuan in their per capita income increased from 3 in 1982 to 42 in 1983. Sujiatun District in Shenyang City scored 647.8 yuan of per capita income, the highest in the province. [Summary] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 22 Mar 84 SK]

CSO: 4007/132

RURAL, PASTORAL WORK CONFERENCE OPENS

SK170522 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] The regional rural and pastoral work conference, jointly sponsored by the regional CPC committee and the regional people's government, opened in Hohhot this morning.

Attending the conference were responsible comrades of all leagues and cities, some banners and counties, and relevant departments and bureaus. On behalf of the regional CPC committee and the regional people's government, Bai Junqing, vice chairman of the regional people's government, delivered a speech at the conference.

In his speech, Comrade Bai Junqing said: In accordance with the guidelines of the party Central Committee's Document No 1 of 1984, the conference set forth tasks to discuss ways to relax policy restraints further, to develop commodity production, and to deeply conduct reforms of all work in rural and pastoral areas.

In his speech, he first of all reviewed the excellent situation of our region's rural and pastoral areas since the third plenary session. The region's agricultural, livestock, and forestry production set records in history. The living conditions of the peasants and herdsmen are markedly improved. The contract responsibility system of a household basis is being steadily improved and perfected. Our region has made rapid development in a diversified economy. Rural and pastoral areas continue making new steps in reforming all work. A group of specialized and key households centering on commodity production have emerged. A new situation in turning the traditional agriculture and animal husbandry to large-scale commodity production is appearing in rural and pastoral areas.

Comrade Bai Junqing pointed out: Under this excellent situation, we must also see that our region's economic base is poor and our scientific technological force is weak. In realizing the targets of turning the traditional agriculture and animal husbandry into modernized agriculture and animal husbandry, and turning the self-supporting and semi self-supporting economy to large scale commodity production, some comrades ideologically lag behind in the development of this new situation. Up to the present, leftist ideology still hampers the initiative of some comrades. They do not have enough courage to conduct

reforms. Some channels of circulation are blocked. The peasants and herdsmen generally have difficulties in purchasing and marketing. The scale of commodity economy is still small. We must have a clear understanding about this. We must notice that the situation is getting better as well as that the problems we are facing are more and more complicated. Only by ceaselessly studying the new situation and solving new problems can we consolidate and develop the new excellent situation, and create a new situation in rural and pastoral work.

With regard to the issue on how to vigorously develop commodity production, Comrade Bai Junqing made suggestions. He said: The general guidelines of Document No 1 of the party central Committee are to vigorously develop commodity production, to make the rural and pastoral economy flourish, and to make peasants and herdsmen become rich as soon as possible. We should concentrate on vigorously developing commodity production. That is, first of all we must solve the ideological problems in commodity production. We must further eliminate the influence of leftist ideology and change the traditional idea of a natural economy. We should carry out strategic changes with regard to the ideology guiding rural economic work.

Comrade Bai Junqing pointed out: Owing to the long-term influence of leftist ideology, up to present some people still regard commodity production as a capitalist sector of the economy and regard respecting the law of value as putting money first in everything. Some people regard commercial work as evil ways and regard businessmen as inferior to others. Therefore, we must have a correct understanding of the importance and essence of socialist commodity production. Only by so doing can our ideology, service work, management system reform, and other reforms catch up with the situation.

we should overcome the ideas of egalitarianism and uniformity, correctly treat those peasants who have become prosperous first, and vigorously support and guide the specialized and key households in sound development.

Comrade Bai Junqing said: Vigorous development of all kinds of specialized and key households is the party's other major rural work policy after the institution of the production responsibility system. In the meantime, our attitude towards peasants and herdsmen should be mainly manifested in the way we treat the two types of households. For instance, we should overcome all leftist influence in order to achieve vigorous development in the specialized and key households. Under leftist ideological influence, some persons only pay attention to making the country and the collective prosperous and neglect the prosperity which should also be enjoyed by commune members and individuals. Some dare to support those generally prosperous households and dare not to support those who have become conspicuously prosperous. They have no misgivings about supporting those who are clean but worry about supporting those who committed mistakes in the past. They give greater support to those who are engaged in farming and livestock raising and less to those in transportation and transactions. Some even consider those households which have become prosperous first as dangerous households. All of this is caused by equalitarianism.

Comrade Bai Junqing noted: In the meantime, most of the specialized and lev households in our region are households engaged in various undertakings. We should actively guide peasants to free themselves gradually from farming and encourage the surplus work force to engage in other trades such as the breeding, processing, transport, construction, forestry, service, and rural commercial industries. If conditions permit, they may run small mines, coal-pits, and other developmental production in a well-guided and planned manner. We should break away from barriers between cities and the countryside and among regions, actively build small market towns, encourage the development of enterprises in townships and towns, and comprehensively vitalize the rural economy.

Comrade Bai Junqing noted: Building small market towns is a new and major issue raised in the practice of developing commodity production in the rural and pastoral areas. It is of great importance in accelerating the development of commodity production. In building small market towns, we should persist in developing enterprises in townships and towns in a planned and step-by-step manner on the basis of the economic development. Special attention should be paid to vigorously developing the agricultural, livestock, and sideline produce processing industry, and the agriculture-industry-commerce and the animal husbandry-industry-commerce integrated enterprises, and combine the comprehensive utilization of various natural resources in a dynamical manner. We should enliven the market by the method of integrating the development of trade fairs with the establishment of contacts between townships and towns, the development of joint business by plants and commercial units and the setting up of fixed commercial networks. In the process of doing the above work well, we should break away from the ideas of concentrating on one thing only and of each doing things in his own way. We should also properly handle relations among all quarters, and learn how to take the whole situation into account and how to guide the whole economic work so as to achieve greater development in the region's commodity production in the rural and pastoral areas in 1984.

CSO: 4007/132

NEI MONGGOL CIRCULAR ON NEGOTIABLE-PRICE GRAINS

SK080709 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] The Nei Autonomous Regional People's Government recently issued a circular on easing the restrictions on unified purchase and sale of a number of grains, including 12 categories of beans such as mung beans, cowpeas, kidney beans, and 5 categories of minor oil-bearing seeds such as (chou jian), (Jian ma) seeds, and (long guan guo); as well as edible sunflower seeds, potatoes, and [words indistinct], totaling 21 categories. After the restriction is eased, these grains will belong to the third category of products that can be purchased and sold at negotiable prices. Transactions in these grains can be carried out through multiple channels.

The systematic change from unified purchase and sale to negotiable-price purchase and sale of these grains is aimed at meeting the objective demand imposed by the changes in rural production style and by the development of commodity production in rural areas. This is also an important readjustment in the existing policy on purchasing and selling grains and oil-bearing seeds, which will play an active role in enlivening business in grain and oil-bearing seed commodities, making rural markets prosperous, and in accelerating the development of commodity production.

CSO: 4007/132

BRIEFS

LAMB DELIVERY--As of early March, a total of 3.27 million lambs had been delivered in Nei Monggol Region's rural and pastoral areas, 88 percent of which have survived. The death rate dropped by 1.5 percent [Summary] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Mar 84 SK]

GRAIN PROCUREMENT--In the 1983 fiscal year for grain delivery, Nei Monggol Region procured over 2.9 billion jin of grain, an increase of 700 million jin over the previous fiscal year. Each person in the region sold 209 jin of grain on an average, the most since 1960. The per capita grain ration in rural areas reached 500 jin or more. [Summary] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Chinese 1600 GMT 11 Apr 84 SK]

CSO: 4907/132

HUANG JINGBO ON RURAL COMMODITY PRODUCTION

HK010803 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Excerpts] At the provincial conference on rural and pastoral work, Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Huang Jingbo made a speech on how to develop commodity production in the province's rural and pastoral areas.

He said: In order to develop commodity production, we must vigorously support the specialized and key households characterized by commodity production. The leaders at all levels must actively support them politically and economically, provide them with technical guidance, and protect their interests.

Huang Jingbo said: To develop commodity production, we must give free rein to developing diversification and go all-out to raise the commodity rate. In the long term, the superior features of the province's commodity production lie in animal husbandry and forestry and fruit cultivation. In the short term, however, we must proceed from reality and link commodity production with enriching the masses and with solving the existing financial difficulties. We should start by promoting quick-results cultivation, breeding, and agricultural and sideline product processing, and gradually create conditions for establishing forestry and animal husbandry commodity bases.

Comrade Huang Jingbo said: Developing small towns is also a major policy for promoting division of work in agriculture. In building and managing small towns, we must take full consideration for the question of peasants engaging in industry and commerce. We should permit collective and individual industry, commerce, service trades, and other undertakings to operate in the towns. We should allow peasants engaged in industry, commerce, and service trades to settle in the towns, making their own arrangements for rations. The small towns will thus quickly become prosperous.

Comrade Huang Jingbo said: In developing commodity production, it is necessary to vigorously promote science and technology contracts and attach importance to developing talent. While continuing to restructure secondary education, we should set up agricultural secondary schools, agricultural technical schools, and buildings, orchard cultivation, animal husbandry, and other specialized schools in a planned way, to train technical talent for developing commodity production.

CSO: 4007/132

QINGHAI

BRIEFS

GRAIN PROCUREMENT--The amount of grain actually stored in granaries and procured in Qinghai Province by the end of March this year was 291.22 million jin and was 63.5 percent more than the 1983 quota for grain procurement. The number of peasant households each of which sold over 10,000 jin of grain to the state in 1983 was 254. [Summary] [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Apr 84 HK]

CSO: 4007/132

SHAANXI STRESSES PROMOTING COMMODITY PRODUCTION

HK161143 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Excerpts] On the 14th, the provincial CPC committee issued to the whole province a summary of the provincial CPC committee standing committee meeting on energetically promoting rural commodity production.

The summary pointed out: Our general aim is to quadruple the province's annual total industrial and agricultural output value. It is necessary to enable the peasants to get well-off as soon as possible by focusing our attention on realizing this general aim. Each county is required to work out feasible and meticulous plans. Each prefecture and city is required to list the names of cities and counties which can quadruple their industrial and agricultural output value in 3, 5, and 7 years beginning this year. The provincial authorities will select 15 counties as examples of quadrupling their total industrial and agricultural output value and reaching a better-off level of national income by 1990.

The summary pointed out: The province's specialized households have developed rapidly since the beginning of this year, and specialized villages, specialized teams, and specialized markets have emerged. But they only account for 10 percent of the total number of peasant households. We must resolutely support them and form a new agricultural production service system. 1) It is necessary to carry out management system reform and change bureaucratic work style in state-run and collective supply and marketing departments, agricultural machinery departments, science and technology departments, power and water conservancy departments, and credit departments, so as to serve specialized households and peasants wholeheartedly. 2) It is necessary to boldly develop specialized households which serve commodity production, to energetically implement the economic contract system, and to consolidate and develop the new service system by applying economic methods.

The summary stressed: The prominent problems obstructing the development of commodity production are that channels of circulation are impeded and the peasants have a lot of difficulties in selling and buying products. To dredge the channels of circulation, it is necessary, first, to thoroughly reform the supply and marketing cooperative system so as to bring into full play the role of supply and marketing cooperatives in circulation; second, to develop collective commercial units and jointly-run commercial units and to clearly

understand that their relationships with state-run commercial units and supply and marketing units are based on an equal and mutual economic footing; third, to readjust the policy on agricultural and sideline products; fourth, to solve the peasants' difficulties in selling and buying, to rationally distribute chemical fertilizers and diesel oil among the peasants; and fifth, to relax the policy on the use of personnel, to boldly use the good managerial and technological personnel, and to organize rational exchanges of personnel.

The summary pointed out: It is necessary to take the development of mountainous regions as a strategic key point. We must adopt various methods to contract uncultivated mountain land to tens of thousands of peasants.

The summary concluded: In the course of carrying out a series of reforms in the rural areas, the main obstacle is leftist ideological influence, which still binds many people hand and foot. To earnestly develop commodity production in the rural areas, leading cadres at various levels are required to realize a great change in their ideology, to shift from merely grasping agriculture to developing agriculture, industry, and commerce in coordination, and to lead the peasants in getting well-off.

(20: 407/1)

SHANXI MEETING ON RURAL INDIVIDUAL TRADE

HK160319 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Excerpts] A provincial conference of directors of industrial and commercial administrative bureaus which concluded yesterday pointed out: The focus of industrial and commercial administrative work in Shaanxi this year is on eliminating leftist ideological influence, and promoting great development of grade fairs, individual industry and commerce, and township and town enterprises. Vice Governors Bai Jinian and Sun Kehua spoke at the meeting.

The meeting pointed out: Developing rural commodity economy requires more trade fairs and markets of all kinds. At present the trade fairs and markets in the province are very small and of poor quality. The masses face many problems in buying and selling things. To solve these problems, the meeting demanded that every rural district that has not yet done so establish a trade fair this year, so as to fill in the gaps. In trade fairs that have been set up for a relatively long time, the trend should be toward specialization. This year we should establish wholesale markets for agricultural and sideline products in large and medium cities such as Xian, Baoji, Xianyang, Tongchuan, and Hanzhong, and also in places where the commodity economy is developed, along major communications lines, and in material collection and distribution centers.

In developing individual industry and commerce, we must eliminate leftist ideological influence and get rid of erroneous ideas that just about enough has been done in this respect and things should be left as they are, because if there is much development it is not easy to manage, and so on. We must resolutely change the situation of cumbersome examination and approval procedures and excessively strict and rigid controls. We must resolutely correct rough behavior in arbitrarily cancelling the business licenses of individual entrepreneurs and imposing charges on them.

CSO: 4007/132

CHANGES IN RURAL AREAS NOTED

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Oct 83 p 1

[Article: "Five Big Changes in the Province's Farm Villages: Conscientiously Implementing the Spirit of Central Committee Document Number 1"]

[Text] 1. Contracts-linked-to-production responsibility systems have been upgraded and perfected in a stable fashion.

2. New progress is seen in reform programs in the villages.

3. A trend toward big developments in socialist commodity production in the villages has appeared.

4. Agricultural production continues to develop, with bumper harvests of both grain and cotton this year.

5. A new atmosphere has appeared in building village spiritual civilization.

Over the past year, Shandong Province has brought new life to the villages and brought about five big developments in these villages by implementing conscientiously Central Committee Document Number 1.

First, the contract-linked-to-production responsibility system has been upgraded and perfected in a stable fashion. It has already spread from the northern and western Lu regions, where economic development is slow, to more developed regions. The Yantai region, once burdened by "the special theory of affluent regions," has already gone ahead to implement production responsibility systems. At the present time, 99.6 percent of the production brigades throughout the province have put the contract-linked-to-production responsibility system into effect, and contracts programs have already developed from seeding and planting into such areas as forestry, herding, by-products, fisheries, farm machinery, field measure management, use of undeveloped hillsides, waterways and lands.

Second, new steps have gone forward in reform programs in the villages. The spread of the contract-linked-to-production responsibility system centered upon household contracts has led to a breakthrough from previous village economic management systems. This year has seen responsive reforms

implemented in all areas. According to incomplete statistics, over 5,000 service companies have been set up at both the county and the commune levels for farm machinery, irrigation, improved strains, plant protection, feed materials, purchase and sales. Reforms have been basically concluded in over 1,900 grassroots-level supply and sales systems throughout the province, and cooperative and individual commercial enterprises are developing rapidly. This has brought about great improvements in pre- and post-production services.

Third, a trend toward big developments in socialist commodity production in the villages has appeared. Right now, there are over 3.35 million specialized and priority households in the province, comprising over 20 percent of total farm households, pushing farming in the province toward the development of specialization and commercialization and greatly increasing the labor production rate and the commodity rate for farm products and byproducts. Estimates are that this year's farm product and byproduct commodity rate for the province will go over 40 percent, with some counties reaching 70 to 80 percent.

Fourth, farm production continues to develop under conditions where crop locations have been basically stabilized and where bumper harvests of both grain and cotton occurred this year. Total summer grain production was up more than 9 billion jin over last year, which is an all-time record. Although the fall production was reduced by drought, there was still a rather extensive increase in production for the year as a whole. Stress has been placed on increased units of yields in cotton production, and this year even with the unfavorable climatic conditions it is predicted that total output will exceed last year.

Fifth, a new atmosphere has appeared toward building a spiritual civilization for the villages. Rural laws and people's agreements signed in all areas setting up civilization villages and households are activities which are going forward. Rural cultural activity is getting livelier all the time, with a majority of communes establishing cultural centers. Technical education in the villages has also developed one step further, with over 1,580,000 people studying in spare-time schools in villages throughout the province.

12303

CSO: 4007/37

WATER CONSERVANCY 'SERVICE CENTERS' DESCRIBED

Beijing NONGYE JINGJI WENTI [PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS] in Chinese
No 1, 23 Jan 84 p 44

[Article by Song Lusheng [1345 7627 3932] of the Jindongnan Prefecture Administrative Office. Water Conservancy Bureau. Shanxi Province: "Form and Characteristics of the Service Centers for Irrigation and Water Conservancy, and Water and Soil Conservation"]

[Text] With the form of the system of linking contract responsibility to the household gradually being perfected, the work of irrigation and water conservancy, and water and soil conservation also has several new conditions and new problems that require probing research and resolution. Among them, the most prominent is: in the administration and management system of irrigation and water conservancy, and water and soil conservation, how are we to meet the needs of agricultural specialization, commercialization, and socialization. Which is to say, in the reform of the water conservancy structural system, in management and administration, and in technological servicing, how are we to carve out a new path while centering on the system contract responsibility linked to production.

In June of 1982, when Premier Zhao Ziyang observed work in our prefecture, he instructed us to establish agricultural technology service centers. This pointed out the direction for us comrades working in agriculture, and freed up our thinking. The spirit of reform rose up everywhere within our prefectural water conservancy system. Each country throughout the prefecture experimented with service centers for irrigation and water conservancy, and water and soil conservation, some establishing specialized service companies or service stations for households in contractual relation to farmland. These professional service centers (or companies) have not been established long, but have been greatly welcomed by the peasants and give evidence of a stronger and stronger vitality.

Now, we will talk below about a few problems concerning the developing tendencies of the service centers for irrigation and water conservancy, and water and soil conservation:

First, Developmental Conditions of the Irrigation and Water Conservancy, and Water and Soil Conservation Service Centers.

Experimental service centers for water conservancy and water and soil conservation throughout the prefecture grew up in a situation where they developed in depth under the combined production contract responsibility system. First of all, with the energetic support of the prefectural and county CPC committees, Zhangzi county broke up administrative divisions and created water conservancy and water and soil conservation service centers on the basis of drainage areas, water systems, and well areas. In order to promote reform of the water conservancy system throughout the prefecture and to open new aspects, after Zhangzi county's lead, there appeared throughout the prefecture a large group of households contracting for water conservancy, water and soil conservation. Commune, team, and collective experimental irrigation service companies, stations for contract work for specialized tasks, and the like, began to spring up.

Judging from the short period of actual practice since the establishment of the water conservancy and water and soil conservation service centers they have tentatively displayed their strengths and results. In general, there are the following chief points:

(1) A large number of households contracting for water conservancy, water and soil conservation, and specialist households have come into being, giving impetus to the perfecting of the water conservancy contractual system, which saved many projects that had fallen into disrepair and were otherwise damaged. Throughout the prefecture there are now more than 14,000 water conservancy projects, and there have already been more than 11,000 water conservancy responsibility systems of various sorts, being 90 percent of the total projects, and of which 70 percent are responsibility systems assuming total responsibility (da bao gan). In 1983 Zhangzi county repaired or outfitted more than 170 water conservancy projects and restored irrigation capability to more than 13,000 mu of land, and this was a speed that has not existed in the past few years.

(2) The appearance of water conservancy service centers and households contracting for water conservancy, water and soil conservation, has given impetus to numerous peasant households to firmly take care of basic farmland construction. From the winter of 1982 to the spring of 1983, throughout the prefecture 550,000 peasant households engaged in farmland water conservancy and water and soil conservation work, and after undergoing the measures of deep-plowing, levelling, thickening of loose soil and soil improvement, 950,000 mu of middle and low production land was transformed, and with successful water retention and preservation of soil moisture, 1.35 million mu were devoted to dryland farm; soil erosion was controlled on 320,000 mu. These accomplishments were all better than previous years.

(4 [sic]) With the appearance of water conservancy service centers many service aspects like implementation of scientific use of water, economical use of water, collection of water fees, extensive provision of water for agriculture and industry, drinking water for humans and stock, all made new breakthroughs. In 1983, under conditions of suitable rainfall, more than 600,000 mu throughout the prefecture were irrigated in winter and spring. Licheng county established water conservancy centers in 3 large irrigation areas and contracted for 50,000 mu of wet-land wheat, where each mu was to

be irrigated 5 times. The wet-field wheat harvest for the whole county was excellent over large areas, total production being in 1983 twice that of 1982. In the hottest days of the summer of 1983 there was a dry spell, and under conditions of serious insufficiency of water each service center irrigated more than 560,000 mu for drought-relief, exceeding their contractual commitments. Many serviced households in the irrigation areas first paid the fees, then [were] provided water, and this was a scene that had not existed in our prefecture for water conservancy in many years.

(5) In order to promote the conditions for creation of agricultural science and technology. The appearance of the water conservancy service centers greatly stimulated enthusiasm among personnel in water conservancy technology. As we understand, there are in the whole prefecture more than 200 science and technological personnel and management cadre and more than 800 peasant technicians who have signed technological service contracts with 90,000 households contracting for irrigation, water conservation, water production, hydroelectricity, and farmlands, or receiving same. This has been a great start for implementing at the base level the task of spreading science and technology to take root among the many homes and households.

(6) Stimulating the full-scale reform of the water conservancy system. The appearance of the water conservancy service centers and the great development of households contracting for irrigation works and water conservation liberated the thinking of the water conservancy system cadre in our prefecture, tempered a group of key cadre who bravely put things into practice and are courageous in reform, all instigating the full-scale reform of the water conservancy system. Water conservancy bureau organizations in the greater number of counties in the prefecture put into practice the system of personal responsibility, and the units of works, stations, etc., directly subordinate to the water conservancy system have implemented entrepreneurial management.

Second, the Form and Characteristics of Water Conservancy Service Centers.

(One) There are six primary forms of the prefecture's water conservancy and water and soil conservation service centers:

In the first kind, administrative divisions were broken up and water conservancy and water and soil conservation service centers were established taking the river systems, drainage areas, and well areas as units. As where Zhangzi county revoked 23 commune irrigation stations, discarded the old practice of a commune providing a pool of man (and animal) power, and established 8 irrigation service centers and 3 soil conservation service centers. This was an implementation of the separation of government and enterprise, and the separation of commune and station, which action fits with natural laws, and is of benefit to the specialization and entrepreneurization of management and administration and technological leadership, which will allow the centers to implement economic leadership worthy of the name.

For the second kind, 10,000 mu irrigation area took canal systems as their base, and recruited households contracting for water conservancy within the serviced commune and brigades and irrigation personnel from serviced communes.

established comprehensive service centers. As in Licheng county where four service centers were established encompassing the Yongjin, Zhangbei, and Zhangnan canals, and some small-scale irrigation works; they set up 45 irrigation service stations within the limits of the canal system and the service area, developing 405 households contracting for water conservancy. To set up centers in this way gives both a management base and an economic entity enabling the "centers" to form a close economic entity and a system for spread of technology, which benefits general management results.

The third type establishes water conservancy comprehensive service companies for state-run irrigation districts, and establishes hydroelectric irrigation companies and irrigation works companies in communes and brigades where projects are relatively concentrated, implementing state and collective joint management. The commune and brigade hydroelectric irrigation companies are contracted either collectively or by households, putting into practice independent business accounting and enterprise management. As where Gaoping county set up 4 water conservancy comprehensive management companies involving Fushan, Danhe, Xuhe, and Yuancun well irrigation areas, and soliciting the participation of surrounding communes and brigades in their management. Also they established 20 water and power irrigation service companies in production brigades where irrigation projects are relatively concentrated. Establishing "centers" in this way, not fundamentally breaking up the original scope of management, and not dividing up water systems, is a boon to management specialization and the development of service socialization.

For the fourth kind, irrigation comprehensive service companies are established by county, and a water conservancy and irrigation service centers or a number of water conservancy and irrigation companies are set up in accordance with the distribution of commune and brigade projects. Changzhi county established 6 water conservancy and irrigation companies based on the project characteristics of 8 commune well irrigation areas around Pinghuan. To break up the commune and brigade boundaries in this way was beneficial to unified management of water conservancy facilities. It also aided in the development of project standardization and entrepreneurial management.

The fifth kind was to set up service centers based on the occupational specialties of irrigation, hydroelectricity, water conservation, and aquatic products. Within each specialized center some specialized service companies or service stations were also separately set up. Lingchuan county has this type of structure. This set-up is beneficial to water conservancy bureau organizations and base-level service units in regard to specialization and entrepreneurization, and achieves the goal of top to bottom reform of the organizations and base level units. It allows the water conservancy service channels to better match the characteristics of occupational specialties, and is of use in the assessment by specialists of the economic results of their services.

In the sixth kind, based on the characteristics of an area having steep terrain with high slopes, water conservation service centers are set up with small drainage areas as the unit. Wuxiang county has just this sort of structure. Except for the Lucheng Irrigation District, water and soil conservation

service centers or service stations are established throughout the county primarily by drainage area. This is an aid to expanding the number of households contracting for water and soil conservation, and to servicing developmental production.

The six different organizational structures of irrigation and water and soil conservation service centers mentioned above, aside from their differences in scope of management and service, all have in common the fact that they exist to resolve various production difficulties encountered by households receiving water conservancy services and households contracting to provide water and soil conservation. As well, they will constantly develop as the agricultural system of contract responsibility linked to production improves.

(Two) A few characteristics of irrigation and water and soil conservation service centers:

(1) Service centers are separately established by breaking up administrative divisions, and according to the distribution of river systems, water systems, well areas, drainage areas, and projects. This kind of setup changes the original management and administration structures, and makes the "centers" into state-commune jointly run economic management units and systems for the spread of technology. Placing water conservancy management and administration on a more scientific basis resolves contradictions where administrative divisions are overlapping and are mutually involved, and separate water systems are inconvenient to manage. It suits the fact that water is distributed according to natural laws, and is of benefit to the reasonable utilization of water resources, making the most of the economic results.

(2) There has been a change from using administrative means of leadership to using science for leadership. The "centers" implementation takes "contract" as its key, economic management as its means, and serving all families and households as its goal, forming a new system from top to bottom. County water conservancy bureaus to the "centers," the "centers" to households contracting for specialized tasks, those households to the households they service, it becomes one coordinated process from top to bottom, each level entering into contracts. The "centers" do not just contract for small projects but also contract for large ones; they not only contract for project management but also for technical service. This kind of contractual management and administration and technical service is always put into practice through the economic means of multi-tiered contractual agreements. Each level of contractor has its own management autonomy, making someone responsible for production management, and allowing the work of management and administration to take on an entirely new look.

(3) They enable national science and technology personnel and peasant technicians to have room for display of their abilities. The "centers" allow for the gathering together of technical personnel, which is helpful in improving the level of management and administration, as well as in spreading new technology. At present, more than 200 national science and technology personnel who have received specialized training have gone to the "centers" to carry out contracts; more than 8000 peasant science and technology personnel who have come to maturity in the actual practice of production

(5) Develop households contracting for water conservancy, connecting with innumerable households through contractual households. The specific methods for each "center" to establish contractual households are called solving temple, spirit, and locality, and implementing responsibility, authority, and capability. Communes and collectives have considered development of households contracting for water conservancy as a major task to be done in order to perfect the farmland contractual system. They have solved three prominent problems: one is implementing remuneration; second is securing housing at the project site for the contractual households; third is establishing the responsibility and authority for the contractual household, especially regarding autonomy in managing the project and in allocation of water sources. When these three questions have been resolved, the contracting household will rest easy. They will then lead in their wives, bring along their children, drive up their hogs and sheep, take up their pots and pans, and move into the management building. They consider the well as their home, so this will solve the problems of having people to watch over the equipment, dig the irrigation ditches, level the land, and tend the orchards, reviving a large number of projects that have been neglected for years.

(6) The personnel comprising the service centers have been put in charge by changing the former systems of appointment and allotment into democratic recommendation. They have been selected and employed by the county water conservancy bureau. As for example Zhangzi county, where the responsible people for the "center" were selected and employed through democratic recommendation by the water conservancy bureau, other personnel being chosen by these responsible persons of the "center." Each "center" has autonomy in the various aspects of personnel, funding, and water. They carry out contractual management, enterprise administration, independent accounting and assume sole responsibility for profits or losses.

(7) Changed administrative allocation of funds to subsidy according to water conservancy contractual agreement. In water conservancy investment, the "centers" operate by the method of borrow-first pay-later, upholding a policy of no compensation without raising some of their own funds, no compensation without a contractual system, no compensation without doing the work according to agreement, and no compensation without inspection and acceptance. Whether it is a project under new construction or restoration of an old one, funding will be managed by economic means to allow state compensation and commune investment to fully bring about economic results. Each service center in Zhangzi county uses the method of loan-first repayment-later, and in a few months time repaired or constructed 170 water conservancy projects and effectively recovered more than 130,000 mu of irrigated area. A job in which 30,000 yuan was invested over 3 years without result was now accomplished in less than half a year. Cost of recovering one mu of irrigated land has dropped from 40 yuan to about 10 yuan, and these are economic results produced from adopting economic means of management and investment.

(8) Changed the monthly wages of the past to compensation for fixed labor. The "centers" have implemented a system where funds for personnel are paid when the job is complete, where compensation for labor is figured on the basis of the economic results, and where rewards and penalties are allotted according to the quality of the completed task. This effectively overcomes egalitarianism, breaks through the restrictions of "the iron rice bowl," and "eating out of the common pot." This is a reform in wage computation for water conservancy personnel.

SPECIALIZED COMMODITY GRAIN HOUSEHOLDS

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 7 Oct 83 p 2

[Article by Wang Tingdong [3769 1656 2767]: "Great Hopes for the Development of Specialized Commodity Grain Households"]

[Text] 1. There have been developments in specialized commodity grain households in the province this year. Such households now account for 5.2 percent of the total agricultural households in the province and 10.8 percent of the cultivated land and may capture 16.1 percent of the total grain output and 37.3 percent of the total grain purchases by the state.

Specialized commodity grain households have broken out of the situation prevalent for many years in which the grain to commodity grain ratio hovered around 20 percent. Generally, the rate for such households is over 50 percent.

2. The question of standards for specialized commodity grain households. Specialized commodity grain households are devoted specifically to producing commodity grain. Since local production and grain production levels vary, it has been appropriate for the various regions to proceed from real conditions and to set their own concrete standards.

The province is specifically adapted to the construction of small-scale commodity grain production bases. Moreover, current grain production levels are low. Accordingly, average production per mu is only 300 to 350 jin. There is a higher ratio of low-yield fields. In addition, wheat-growing regions are also cotton-growing regions, and there is scant area for grain fields. Thus, it is not advisable to set standards too high at the moment for specialized commodity grain households. In general, a commodity rate above 800 jin per capita or 4,000 jin per specialized household can be considered a standard for a specialized commodity grain household. (This may be lower where wheat and cotton are both primary crops.)

Some localities have high standards from the very start, but this is limited to a few top households supplying a proportional small amount of commodity grain who can play the role of advanced producers or model workers. Implementing preferential policies toward them will further cut them off from the masses. It is imagined feasible that the specialized commodity grain

households comprising over 15 percent of the total agricultural households in the province will, after a certain period of time, be able to handle 3 billion jin of commodity grain and gradually bolster commodity wheat. Standards should be selected scientifically in accordance with each agricultural region's plans. In those places where it is appropriate and feasible to develop the commodity cereal industry and specialized commodity grain households, it should no longer be "grain is the key link," nor should there be development at an equal scale and equal proportion for the entire province.

3. Contracting for land. The long-term stabilization of the contract-linked-to-production responsibility system and the long-term building of agriculture are inherent needs of the broad masses. Only if the peasants feel free to go forward with vigorous construction can the authority of the party's policies be brought into full play.

In further perfecting the contract-linked-to-production responsibility system, we must respect the needs of the peasants. Short-term contracts for land, based upon reasonable principles, can become long term, with agreements running for 10 years. Base production scales can be assessed, with reassessment in 3 years and incentives and penalties awarded, depending on how the business is going. Land transfer should follow the unwavering long-term policies of the contract-linked-to-production responsibility system. This should be in accordance with the objective needs of production development and the wishes of the peasants themselves. Land contracts and especially the enthusiasm of the peasants to plant and care for their land should be upheld.

At the present time, the development of specialized commodity grain households cannot depend upon land primarily reverting from previous peasant contacts, nor can it be admitted that land collectivization is a decisive factor now in developing specialized commodity grain households. We must continue to foster and develop vigorously different specialized enterprise households, affirmatively set up social service systems, stabilize their income and gradually create conditions for land transfer. We should permit the reversion of contracted land back to the collective, and the collective should be able to repossess contracted land according to the terms and conditions of the agreements. It should also be permitted for a contractor to find for himself a third party to take care of his enterprise, but this must be done after registration with and the permission of the collective. There should be a little more flexibility on incentive questions, without premature official meddling. Other than for "five-guarantees" households and those households which individually have absolutely no improvement capabilities, there should be no reversion of export grain fields.

The collective should allocate basic agricultural construction specialized labor and land construction resources to those households which have contracted for land.

In retaining grain etc. for the collective, the collective should vigorously seek various reasonable programs, apportioning responsibility on the basis of quotas, land areas, population and work force. Self-employed households should also accept appropriate retention assignments.

4. Linking of specialized commodity grain households. There have already appeared a few linked units among the specialized commodity grain households. Some are linked family businesses and some are centered around scientific and technical households. Naturally, this is of benefit to the specialized commodity grain household. But overall, it should be the individual unit first, bringing the enthusiasm of the specialized household into full play to create new productive forces. Later on it will be feasible for these streams to flow together into a linking of units. Any premature move toward the large-scale linked unit is inappropriate under present conditions.

Where conditions permit, the positive development of specialized commodity grain villages is even more beneficial to the establishment of a commodity grain base.

5. Most important for the development of specialized commodity grain households are to bring into full play the organic unification of personal labor and technical and resource advantages, along with traditional experience and modern technology; to implement intensive farming; and to upgrade the land's productivity rate, labor productivity rate and commodity rate, so as to lead agriculture onto the path of increased economic results and at the same time continuously to improve production conditions and foster upgraded soil fertility.

The farmers of central Shanxi have initiated development of the "2,000 fields" movement, with 1,002 households in Qi and Taigu Counties contracting for one-fifth of the cultivated land, producing one-third of the grain and creating two-thirds of the income. This has been a trend-setting successful experience.

The Zhang Xiaorui household in the mountainous region of Dagu Gulch of Yangcheng County has 10 members and 5 helpers and farms 64.8 mu of land. It fully utilizes mountain fertilizer and animal fertilizer and implements organic dry farming techniques. At the same time it has built ramparts and terraces and has practiced meticulous cultivation, so that this year's grain yield will approach 432 jin per mu--double that before the division of responsibilities took place. This year's wheat cost 0.076 yuan, 0.10 yuan less than in the past. The entire household provided 13,000 jin of commodity grain, with a grain-to-commodity-grain rate of 56.76 percent.

6. Developmental contracts are an important aspect of the development of specialized commodity grain households. Our province has a number of alkaline shoals which have gone unmanaged for a long time and which now come under the enthusiastic management of the farmers. Under the enlightened leadership of the small-river management responsibility system in the mountainous regions of Dingxiang County, 8,981 households of Pingchuan have contracted for 28,500 mu of alkaline shoals. Trees were planted this year on 1,000 mu and grass on 200 mu, aquaculture was set up on 599 mu, grain crops were planted on 6,700 mu and sunflowers were planted on 500 mu--all with successful results.

The Shuimo Brigade in Ying County has almost half of its productive forces engaged in ancillary industries. Last year, over 700 mu of cultivated land were abandoned as many commune members traded in poorer land for better. At the beginning of this year, 37 households reverted 350 mu, and in addition there were 200 mu of reserve land with no one to contract for them. In this situation, versatile Wang Fuzhen contracted for this land that no one was planting and added it to his own 50 mu, so that he was farming over 600 mu. His original plan was to produce 200,000 jin of grain, equal to 16.1 percent of the total for the entire village, and his original estimate was to sell 190,000 jin of commodity grain, equal to the total assigned for the entire village. With four persons in his family and two helpers, he pooled capital with others and bought a tractor. He also contracted with the brigade for another tractor and a seeder and originally planned to buy machinery for crop tending and harvesting so as to build a mechanized farm for his household based on a publicly owned land system. He also plans to enter into joint ventures with grazing households nearby. Even with this year's severe drought, which set back his realization of these plans, such a family farm as this can be supported and allowed to go onward.

Contracts for alkaline shoals need central plans for drainage, irrigation and fields roadways. To facilitate farming, permission may be granted for building new houses and factories on contract in accordance with central plans. Wherever results are absent or scanty after a specified period, there can be fixed contracts without incentives.

7. The question of specialized and dual-task households. The specialized commodity grain household is one gradually formed and developed through self-reliance and through suiting measures to household conditions, carrying forward the combined experience of traditional farming and herding and unifying according to conditions the three areas of planting, herding and manufacturing. They bring into play the special strengths of family members, utilizing labor according to the season and raising labor utilization rates. They raise their own capital, use strengths to overcome shortcomings, use abundance to compensate for shortfalls and accelerate enrichment steps. They stand on firm ground where conditions for socialized services are lacking and, moreover, develop under such conditions. Where the level of socialized services is low at present and specialized commodity grain households cannot be purely specialized into one industry, it is appropriate to add a second industry as a normal operating procedure and one which forms a beneficial cycle. If there is no appropriate second industry over a relatively long period, then there will no longer be specialized commodity grain households.

3. Specialized commodity grain households generally include talented tillers of the soil. Moreover, many are enthusiastic students and users of science. A great number of them can be nurtured into scientific and technical households. Wang Shuangxi of the Dongxing Village Brigade of Yuncheng County contracted for 20 mu of wheatfields. His per-mu harvest is 762 jin for a total sale of 12,000 jin of wheat. He has purchased a mid-sized tractor and plans to purchase a harvester. He has already become a scientific and technical household. This year he spearheaded the formation of a joint household wheat research production group in which 22 households joined

voluntarily and to which 7 other households were attached. They brought together the requisite production measures and cultivation techniques and worked to upgrade the unit's area yield to supply more commodity grain.

Zhang Enfu of the Yan Village Brigade of Dai County is a scientific and technical rice household. Last year he contracted for 40 mu of land for rice cultivation and planting. The average per-mu yield was 926 jin, for a total production of 37,350 jin of improved strains. This year he has contracted for 60 mu for a possible 80,000 jin of improved-strain rice.

We must lead specialized commodity grain households to stress wise investment and make efforts to grasp modern knowledge in agricultural science and technology. They must upgrade the quality of their work force. This is a basic construction priority. All levels of agricultural production management and the departments disseminating agricultural techniques should organize multifaceted technical training centers for different crops which will attract specialized households to participate on their own and to pay their own way. Technical training should have the number-one priority in successfully supporting specialized commodity grain households.

9. Pre- and post-production services. As specialized commodity grain households develop, there should also develop in response to this specialized households for planting, plant protection [illegible], farm machinery, manufacturing and transportation and sales. One specialty will spur on others. Each will solve its own problems. This is the most reliable method. If the farmers do nothing but produce, leaving the rest up to the nation, it will not be done.

The trend toward reforming agricultural techniques and dissemination systems, breaking out of administrative strictures, organizing service centers and sending large numbers of technical cadres to the countryside to take on technical contracts is a correct one which should be maintained and continuously perfected. Having the nation's agricultural technical cadres take on technical contracts will be even more beneficial in bringing about good agricultural technical examples and in the work of dissemination.

It is feasible for specialized commodity grain households in all areas to implement five priorities: priority supply of improved strains, priority purchase of chemical fertilizers and diesel oil, priority purchase of farm machinery and tools, priority issuance of loans and priority supply of technical services. Some programs cannot have priority emphasis, such as water usage and pest control, which should be done comprehensively.

Grain departments should transfer grain quality control and typing and purchase accounting to the households, increase purchase points and assist those households selling large amounts of grain with drying and packing tools.

Grain departments should sign agreements with specialized commodity grain households at the beginning of the year, set issuances in accordance with the

amount of grain sales and repay a portion of deposits, and this money should be in the hands of the farmers before the sowing begins.

10. Why some specialized commodity grain households are planning to reduce their planting areas. This is primarily a matter of the comparative price of grain and other economic crops and of the disparity in income levels between those engaged in grain commodity production and those in multiple farming. On the one hand, the nation cannot capriciously alter its pricing policies with regard to grain purchases, new questions concerning grain circulation must be studied and resolved and aberrant fluctuations in the price of farm production materials must be halted. On the other hand, there must be frequent instructions given to specialized households to follow national planning and education to get them to sell patriotic grain and to "attend to the three concerns." Attention must be paid to not leading farmers to put all their sights on the need for an increase in the selling price of grain and expansion of fiscal subsidies. We must heap the farmers concentrate on finding a successful method for working within current prices.

Generally speaking, the income of specialized commodity grain households should not be lower than regular households in those areas where seed planting is primary. Premised on the agreement of the specialized commodity grain household to guarantee sales performance for commodity grain, they can still plant economic crops or interplant grain and economic crops to raise income. In those places where ancillary industries are developed and incomes are higher, the collectives generally speaking have the economic strength to carry out internal adjustments so that the income from these industries can supplement agricultural income, which will foster a concern for national planning leadership. Methods for subsidizing agriculture are: first, an increase in investment to change agricultural production conditions, and wise investment; second, subsidies adjusted according to the amount of commodity grain supplied; third, appropriate subsidies for improved strains, chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, mechanized tilling, hydroelectricity, etc; fourth, a sympathetic concern for both the specialized commodity grain household and the regular households providing commodity grain.

11. Steadfast prevention and rectification of unhealthy tendencies.

a. Cadres and their relatives and households with connections occupying more land in the name of land adjustment.

b. Deceit, rigging together of large households and fraudulent taking of preferential treatment and awards. Specialized commodity grain households planting grain other than those accorded in the national plans. Some of them are buying cheap and selling expensive or else selling to the government in breach of agreements for a higher price.

c. Ignoring economic results and blind development.

d. Abandoning ideological and political education and paying attention only to money.

12. The question of incentives. With regard to incentives for specialized commodity grain households, stress should be on stimulating technical advances and raising economic results.

Leading organs at all levels should primarily provide encouragement of morale among specialized commodity grain households.

Small-scale material incentives are feasible, but there should be no unmerited investment or excessive incentives. But there should not be numerous levels of incentives or a succession of them. In general, material incentives should be made by the country people's government. The allocation can be in the form of usable farm materials, chemical fertilizers (especially phosphates), diesel oil or appropriate farm machinery (such as a small wagon), which can be specially earmarked goods and materials according to the amount of commodity grain a household has supplied.

In many places, specialized commodity grain households are provided with subscriptions to periodicals, printed weather reports and printed scientific and technical materials. This should be encouraged.

When insurmountable natural disasters occur and the specialized commodity grain households cannot meet their originally agreed-upon grain sales quota and yet through subjective efforts have strengthened their ability to deal with such disasters, produced more and sold more commodity grain than regular households, they should still be treated as specialized commodity grain households and given affirmative support to restore production.

The regulation observed in the Yanbei region that those who do not stick to national plans or that those who cultivate in disregard of planning should receive no incentives is a correct one.

Awarding incentives to specialized commodity grain households towards which the collective has adopted such practices as requiring less grain retention or accumulation, is inappropriate.

13. The scale of farming. The scale of farming for specialized commodity grain households should be based on the principle of contracts according to capabilities and suited to local and household conditions. The development of specialized commodity grain households should have as its basis the full exploitation of the combination of personal labor capabilities and voluntary mutual benefit. The spirit of the policies concerning the employment of labor found in this year's Central Document Number 1 should be upheld.

Policies with regard to agreements of a developmental nature should be liberal and should facilitate a certain degree of amalgamation between circulation of productive elements and different styles of production.

14. Associations of specialized commodity grain households. Certain locales have already tendered such a request. These should be strictly people's associations and not official ones. They will be of help to scientific popularization activities and reflect the demands of specialized commodity grain

households in a timely fashion. Scientific associations should support this endeavor.

15. The conclusion gleaned from practice. The support and development of specialized commodity grain households should not require a large amount of government investment but should rely upon the farmers' own resources, thereby setting a reliable path for constructing our province's commodity grain base. It is an effective measure for implementing the unwavering policy of positively developing multifaceted enterprises in grain production. Specialized commodity grain households and specialized multiple-farming households can spur on and rely upon one another and together speed the division of farm labor. It is an objective law in the development of socialist agricultural commodity production and a road toward the adoption of modern techniques in farming, the implementation of intensive farming, the exploitation of land potential, the improvement of anti-disaster capabilities and the taking of the path toward improved economic results which must be traveled. This movement is strategic in direction and we must not waver in it. In our methods and steps, we must be certain that we adapt them to local and household conditions, use multifaceted approaches and move forward in a stable fashion and that we do not use administrative orders to straighten full-grown trees or obviously seek a broad scale of high quotas.

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CSO: 4007/37

BRIEFS

SHANXI AFFORESTATION--In 1983, Shanxi Province afforested 6.44 million mu, a 45 percent increase over 1982, cultivated 810,000 mu of saplings, a 26.9 percent increase, and planted 250 million trees, 27.3 percent increase. The survival rate of saplings rose from 60 percent to 70 percent. [Summary] [Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 12 Mar 84 p 1 SK]

PEASANTS BECOME RICH--In 1983, according to a sample survey of the income of 1,100 peasant households in Shanxi Province's 22 counties, the per capita income of the peasants in our province reached 275 yuan, an increase of 40 yuan over 1982. The per capita income of the people living at mountainous areas were 237 yuan, and that of the people living on the plains and at hilly areas were 298 yuan. [Summary] [SK199157 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 17 Mar 84 p 1]

(80): 4007/132

TAN QILONG'S STRATEGY FOR AGRICULTURE

4K150155 Shanghai 201111 JIXUJI DAQIAO in Chinese 2 Apr 64 p 10

[Report: Tan Qilong Speaks on Strategy for Grain Production in Sichuan]

[Text] "Where is the way out for us to rejuvenate Sichuan's economy and to exploit the Southwest?"

"Top priority should be given to bringing about an upswing in agricultural production while laying a firm, sound foundation."

Recently this reporter went to Sichuan Province to consult Tan Qilong, member of the provincial CPC standing committee and chairman of the provincial advisory commission. Since he withdrew to the second line last year, Tan Qilong, who is advanced in age, has all along engaged in the study of the question of strategy for agricultural production.

He held: In Sichuan Province, which has a population of 40 million people and has an average of 1.5 mu of land per person, the question of feeding the population is therefore a matter of prime importance. As the main grain-producing province in the whole country, no matter what the circumstances, including natural calamities and war, Sichuan Province should not try to maintain its survival by relying on "imported" grain. This determines that the state, the collective, and the individual must have strategic grain reserves to last for 3 years. After Sichuan Province was hit by a catastrophic flood in 1955, it neither asked nor sent any grain to other provinces nor did it send grain to the state treasury. It did so for instant existence.

Tan Qilong told this reporter that at present Sichuan Province's annual per capita grain production is 300 jin that covers only 10 months' needs. It is a very important lesson learned that Vice Premier Liang Shichao (1911-1961) should be remembered. He has already established himself in an unfavorable condition.

Tan Qilong said: To maintain this level, the grain harvest must maintain its usual growth rate of 7 to 8 percent in agricultural production and produce 10 billion jin of grain yearly by the end of this century.

natural economy to large-scale commodity economy; a change from pure grain production to diversified undertakings; a change from a vicious cycle of the growth of resources to a benign one; a change from the practice of managing matters relating to agricultural production by relying on administrative measures to that of organizing production in accordance with the laws governing economic development; and a change from the practice of concentrating on "food" alone to the eight-character overall planning of "food, clothing, shelter, daily necessities, transportation, education, health services, and culture." In a nutshell, they are changes from a backward traditional agriculture to a modern agriculture.

CSO: 4007/132

SICHUAN GOVERNOR ON SPRING FARMING ISSUES

HK300301 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Excerpts] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, the provincial people's government held a telephone conference on the evening of 28 March, at which Governor Yang Xizong made a speech demanding that the province further implement the spirit of central Document No 1 of this year, fully mobilize the enthusiasm of the grassroots cadres and peasant masses, do a good job in spring farming, and strive for a bumper harvest for the eighth successive year.

Comrade Yang Xizong first pointed out: We must further implement the central Document No 1, so that all the cadres and masses will understand its intentions, trust the party policies, emancipate their minds, eliminate misgivings, brace their spirit, and boost their zeal. We should make this document truly become a powerful motive force stimulating rural economic development. It is necessary to grasp the following issues in publicizing and implementing this document.

1. Further implement and perfect the agricultural production responsibility systems. We should aim at major stability and minor readjustments in field production responsibility systems. We must seriously implement the extension of land lease periods. In accordance with production development and the masses' wishes, we should also support and handle well the transfer of land contracts, and promote the development of specialized households and commodity production. We must further review and implement responsibility systems in diversification according to the characteristics of various categories.
2. We must get a sound grasp of service work before and after production, enliven circulation, and support the specialized households in vigorously developing commodity production.
3. We must seriously publicize and implement the circular of the CPC Central Committee and State Council on transmitting the report of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fisheries and its party group regarding the creation of a new situation in the commune and brigade enterprises.

Yang Xizong said: At present the province must do a good job in water storage, conservancy, management, and utilization, put the water conservancy projects in good order, institute planned, rational, economical, and united consumption of water, and establish responsibility system for the use of water.

Governor Yang Xizong stressed the importance of doing a good job in rush-reaping and sowing. He said: To reap a bumper harvest this year, we must first grasp the spring harvest. Places in western Sichuan where there has been no natural disaster should strive for a great bumper harvest. Places where there has been light disaster should strive for a small bumper harvest. Places seriously hit by natural disasters should strive for no or little decline in production compared with last year. We must work hard through the 1 month or so before the harvest to step up final-stage tending of the spring-harvested crops and make preparations for summer sowing, so as to reap and thresh the crops on time and ensure that the province's spring-harvested crop output is up to or slightly above the level of last year.

He said: Achieving increased grain output over the whole year depends mainly on the spring-sown crops. We must therefore map out the spring-sown grain areas properly. Apart from assigning the necessary acreage for sowing industrial crops, grain crops must be sown on the suitable grain. We must ensure sustained and steady growth of grain production.

CSO: 4007/132

BRIEFS

BIOLOGICAL PESTICIDES--Chengdu, April 5 (XINHUA)--Biological control of agricultural pests was used on more than 438,333 hectares of farmland in Sichuan Province in 1983, against 91,667 hectares the year before, according to provincial scientists. Sichuan, China's most populous province and its major grain producer, began turning away from the use of chemical pesticides last year. Biological control of pests has been applied to rice, wheat, maize, cotton, fruit trees, tea and vegetables. The province now has five factories producing biological weapons against pests including cotton bollworms, paddy leaf rollers, cabbage worms and root mold. Viruses have also been applied to protecting crops. Last year, Sichuan used biological pesticides to control the tea lymantriid moth on an area of over 13,333 hectares, saving more than 500,000 kilograms of tea. The pesticides cost only a few cents per mu of land (fifteen mu equals one hectare), the scientists said. Parasitic wasps, parasitic flies and some mites which are natural enemies to certain pests are being bred by plant protection departments to kill pests. [Text] [OW050831 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 5 Apr 84]

CSO: 4020/107

BRIEFS

WANG ENMAO WORK CONFERENCE SPEECH--Today, XINJIANG RIBAO carried excerpts of Comrade Wang Enmao's speech at the conference on rural work held by the regional CPC committee. The title is "Sum Up New Experiences, Solve New Problems, and Create a New Situation in Rural Work." [Words indistinct] to correctly understand the new situation in the region's rural work and the new tasks. [Passage indistinct] 4) It is necessary to vigorously improve the conditions for production and to raise the level of productive forces. 5) All walks of life and trades must establish the ideology of serve agriculture. 6) It is essential to strengthen party leadership over rural work. [Text] [HK281452 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 28 Mar 84]

PEASANT HERDSMEN INCOME--The per capita income of peasants and herdsman in Xinjiang region in 1983 reached 251 yuan, which was 17.7 percent more than in 1982. Peasants' and herdsmen's incomes increased last year because the region reaped a bumper harvest of agriculture and animal husbandry and because the per mu yield of grain reached 304 jin, which was an increase of 13.86 percent over 1982 the per mu yield of cotton and oil-bearing crops increased by 11.76 percent and 14.95 percent, respectively. [Summary] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 1 Apr 84 HK]

CSO: 4007/132

XIZANG

BRIEFS

JANUARY AGRICULTURAL LOANS--In January this year, Xizang Region issued agricultural loans totaling 3.81 million yuan, 2.11 million yuan more than in January last year. [Summary] [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 19 Mar 84 HK]

CSO: 4007/132

YUNNAN

BRIEFS

YUNNAN TO EXPLOIT ERHAI--The provincial government recently held a meeting in Dali City on making use of and exploiting the waters of Erhai. The meeting was presided over by Provincial Vice Governor He Zhiqiang. Various experts, scholars, and technological and engineering personnel attended the meeting. They held discussions on the use and exploitation of some 30 highland lakes in the province, centered on Erhai, and believed that the use and exploitation of the lakes must be carried out on the premise of protecting the ecological environment and conducting overall treatment. [Summary]
[HK271041 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Mar 84]

CSO: 4007/132

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